

IDEAS.

A bright New Year and a sunny track
Along an upward way,
And a song of praise on looking back
When the year has passed away.
Now every year the gifts appear;
New praise from our lips shall sound
And golden sheaves, nor small nor few:
This is my New Year's wish for you.

WINTER TERM

BEREA COLLEGE

OPENS WEDNESDAY,

JANUARY SECOND

1907

FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

The National Assembly of Ecuador, South America, on December 24th, elected Gen. Eloy Alfaro, the acting President, to be permanent constitutional president for four years. Alfaro received a large majority of the votes cast and his election is very popular.

On December 24th Governor Magoon signed the order appointing a commission to revise the laws of Cuba.

It is reported that Raisuli, a sort of robber chief in the country of Morocco, in Africa, is arming bands of men near the city of Tangier, and it is feared that he intends to attack the forces of the Sultan who rules Morocco.

James Bryce, a noted British statesman has been appointed ambassador of England to the United States. He is closing up his business affairs and getting ready to come to Washington.

King Leopold of Belgium has given over his ownership and rule of the so-called Congo Free State to the Belgian government. The parliament of that nation accepted this action of the King on December 14. It is now the plan for Belgium to annex the Congo State.

A constitution for the Transvaal in South Africa, which was conquered a few years ago by English soldiers, was given to that country by England on December 12th. It goes into effect immediately.

It is reported that the Czar of Russia has approved of a bill giving to the Jews in Russia equal rights with other citizens. For a long time the Jews there as well as in many other places, have been fearfully oppressed.

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY

On December 24th, Mayor Woodwar of Atlanta, Ga., ordered all saloons of the city closed from 4 o'clock p. m. until Wednesday morning, as there were rumors that attacks would be made on negroes on Christmas day.

A race war is feared in Mississippi. Negroes have filled the little town of Wabak, and threaten vengeance on the whites because a negro was killed by a conductor while he was trying to quiet a disturbance on his train. Soldiers were on the way to Wabak on Dec. 24th to protect the white residents there.

Joseph F. Smith, head of the Mormon Church, some weeks ago confessed that he had disobeyed the law in unlawful cohabitation with one of his wives. Now he has been summoned as a director of the Union Pacific R. R. to answer charges of giving illegal rebates. Week before last there was a warm debate in the U. S. Senate in regard to the Mormon Senator Smoot. Senator Burrows of Michigan spoke, representing a majority of the senate committee which recommends that Smoot be excluded from the Senate. Senator DaBois of Idaho charged President Roosevelt and the republican leaders with putting party success above national good in supporting Mormon candidates in Idaho, Utah and Montana in the last election.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

More gold is being discovered in Estill county. Some time ago it was found at Wagersville and near Irvine, and now within the last few weeks a good mine has been located at Cobb Hill, as a result it is said, of following out some clues found in some old papers left by an Indian.

Much interest has been excited thru the country by the story of Lindsay B. Hicks, a Kentuckian by birth, who was imprisoned for about two weeks in a mine in Bakersfield, Cal., and after very hard experiences was

If 1907 is to be better than 1906.

If the new year is to be a better for you than the old one has been, three things you must do,—and you can do them:

First, you must believe in yourself. You can do more than you think you can, and more than you ever have before. You were meant to be greater and better than you are. You can do some things that no one else in the world can do. You have a splendid year before you.

Secondly, you must believe in those about you. They are a good deal worse than you think, but they are also a good deal better than you think. They are more ready to help you and more ready to do what is fair and right than you think. If you believe in them they will help you and you can help them.

Thirdly, you must believe in God. Believe that He loves you and will do everything that is good for you if you are obedient to Him. He knows what you need much better than you do, and He has much finer, grander plans for you this next year than you have for yourself. Believe in Him and let Him make you what He wants you to be and you will be sure to have a Happy New Year.

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"DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION."
Young Ladies in Berea College who are descendants of men who fought under Washington in the Revolutionary War.

The White House Washington

OYSTER BAY, N. Y.
September 26, 1906.

My Dear Dr. Frost:

I wish you good luck. I wish all good fortune to Berea College. I believe profoundly in the loyalty of these mountain people from among whom came Abraham Lincoln, one of the two greatest American Presidents. Berea College has made friends for these people in the North and in the East, in places where they were but little known and but little understood. I firmly believe that through the instrumentality of educational institutions such as Berea College, all of Appalachian America will prove a storehouse of national vigor and Patriotism, and that the rise of this part of our common country will be an incalculable benefit to all the United States.

Sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Dr. William Goodell Frost,
President, Berea College,
Berea, Kentucky.



"CLOVER BOTTOM CABIN"
One of the Favorite Buildings of Berea College.—Logs make a Good House.—Many Rich People Prefer them to Sawed Lumber.

Wasting Good Oak.

But few people are aware of the fact that there is still a good deal of money to be made by making tank staves out of white oak trees. This class of work is not hard and

is very profitable to the farmer, who has little to do after the crops have been harvested. There are farmers who still persist in using oak trees for making their fences, when wire fences are much better, last longer and are a good deal cheaper. Any farmer would do well to write to the Shreveport concern asking for further particulars regarding this kind of work. They will give directions as to the different sizes of the tank staves that they require and will pay good prices for these tank staves delivered at the railroad station. When writing, address Friedlaender & Oliven Co., P. O. Box 502, Shreveport, La.

The Mountain Champion.

Roosevelt Believes in the Mountain People—Do We Believe in Ourselves—Thoughts for the New Year.

The letter of President Roosevelt which we print this week should stir the heart of every man, woman and child in Eastern Kentucky, Eastern Tennessee, the western parts of the two Virginias and the two Carolinas, and the northern parts of Georgia and Alabama.

We people of the mountains have been somewhat forgotten, despised and run over by our neighbors in the richer parts of our states, and we have sometimes been either too proud or too faint hearted to stand up for ourselves in the best way. But all that is in the past and can be forgotten.

Here is the President of the United States showing his confidence in us, and in what can be made out of our children. He reminds us that Abraham Lincoln was born in a Kentucky log cabin. He expects that through such education as is coming in reach of us through Berea College all this mountain region will become a storehouse of national vigor and patriotism.

This is what Dr. Pearsons of Chicago believes and he has shown his sincerity by his great gifts of money to Berea to help the College help the mountain boys and girls.

This is what thousands of mountain parents and children have believed and by careful work and careful planning they have put over a thousand students a year into Berea, and now



The Charter of the Berea National Bank. No. 8435.

Treasury Department.

Office of Comptroller of the Currency.

Washington, D. C., November 17, 1906.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Berea National Bank," in the Town of Berea, in the County of Madison and State of Kentucky, has complied with all the provisions of the Statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of Banking;

NOW THEREFORE I, Thomas P. Kane, Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Berea National Bank," in the Town of Berea, in the County of Madison, and State of Kentucky, is authorized to commence the business of Banking as provided in Section Fifty one hundred and sixty nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF witness my hand and seal of office this seventeenth day of November, 1906.

T. P. KANE,

Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency.

Bank opens December 1.

S. E. WELCH, Pres.

WRIGHT KELLY, Vice-Pres.

J. L. GAY, Cashier.

the army of school teachers, trained farmers, improved housekeepers, honest lawyers, skilled doctors, competent carpenters, devoted preachers, faithful and skillful young persons for all callings in life, that army is pouring forth from the College to bless the whole circle of Southern states.

Now, are your folks going to get their share? Do you believe that you have a child worth educating? Do you, young man, believe that you could do greater things if you knew more? Do you, young lady, know that you might be much more of a blessing to your home and your friend if you had some education? Shall pride hinder us, or faint heartedness turn us back?

And are we going to have better roads, better schools, better churches, better homes, better laws, and better people in the mountains? These things will not come unless we or somebody believes they can come. Let us have faith. Let us thank God for our blessings and ask him for more.

The New Year is at hand. Here is a place where we ought to stop and do some thinking. We grow older right along. God wants us to grow better as well. What are our plans for improvement during 1907?

Let us believe that what has been done, can be done. What the mountaineers have done in educating their children we can do. What the people of Swiss mountains have done in road making, we can do. And so of all other improvements.

And let us try to have all the people share in this progress. The children of the most sorry families must be started on an upward path. The first good resolution for the

New Year is—I will make more of myself, to the glory of God.
The next good resolution for the New Year is—I will be more helpful to my neighbor.



Zest for Christmas

If you have never tried the delightful, appetizing, nutritious, strength giving breakfast food ZEST begin today and when Xmas arrives you will by that time benefitted so much from its use that your Xmas shopping its attendant worries; its many forms of fatigue will disappear and all thru what would be otherwise a disagreeable task, becomes a pleasant duty, and you will go thru it with a sunny Jim disposition. Try ZEST today. We have many other kinds of breakfast foods; but the superior kinds only.

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A SONG OF GLADNESS.

Come, "Children of the Heavenly King,"
With grateful hearts, rejoice and sing.
Let us with one accord draw near;
A song of gladness all should hear.

God's wondrous love through bygone
years
Hath triumphed over doubts and fears.
Discordant notes have taken wing;
A song of gladness we should sing.

God's guiding hand hath led the way,
And turned our darkness into day.
The foes of truth shall not destroy;
This song of gladness tells our joy.

God's loving Spirit hath been given
That chains of sin might all be broken.
We thank Thee, Lord, with heart and voice;
With songs of gladness we rejoice.

As in the years now passed away,
So lead Thy flock, we humbly pray—
Till safe at last on farther shore,
We sing with gladness evermore.

—John M. Morse, in N. Y. Observer.

THE GRAFTERS

By FRANCIS LYNDE

(Copyright, 1904, by The Book-Merrill Co.)

CHAPTER XXVII.—CONTINUED.

"You don't understand, David. If you could be sure of a fair-minded judge and an unbiased jury—you and those who are implicated with you; but you'll get neither in this machine-ridden state."

"We are going to have both, after you have filed your two columns—by the way, you are still saving those two columns for me, aren't you?—in tomorrow morning's Argus. Or rather, I'm hoping there will be no need for either judge or jury."

The night editor shook his head again, and once more he said, "My heaven!" adding: "What could you possibly hope to accomplish? You'll get the receiver and his big boss out of the state for a few minutes, or possibly for a few hours, if your strike makes them hunt up another railroad to return on. But what will it amount to? Getting rid of the receiver doesn't annul the decree of the court."

Kent fell back on his secretive habit yet once again.

"I don't care to anticipate the climax, Hildreth. By one o'clock one of two things will have happened: you'll get a wire that will make your back hair sit up, or I'll get one that will make me wish I'd never been born. Let it rest at that for the present; you have work enough on hand to fill up the interval, and if you haven't you can distribute those affidavits I gave you among the compositors and get them into type. I want to see them in the paper to-morrow morning, along with the other news."

"Oh, we can't do that, David! The time isn't ripe. You know what I told you about—"

"If the time doesn't ripen to-night, Hildreth, it never will. Do as I tell you, and get that stuff into type. Do more; write the hottest editorial you can think of, demanding to know if it isn't time for the people to rise and clean out this stable once for all."

"By Jove! David, I've half a mind to do it. If you'd only unbutton yourself a little, and let me see what my backing is going to be—"

"All in good season," laughed Kent. "Your business for the present moment is to write; I'm going down to the Union station."

"What for?" demanded the editor.

"To see if our crazy engineer is still mistaking his orders properly."

"Hold on a minute. How did the enemy get wind of your plot so quickly? You can tell me that, can't you?"

"Oh, yes; I told you Hawk was one of the party in the private car. He fell off at the yard limits station and came back to town."

The night editor stood up and confronted his visitor.

"David, you are either the coolest plunger that ever drew breath—or the bubbigest fool. I wouldn't be standing in your shoes to-night for two such railroads as the T-W."

Kent laughed again and opened the door.

"I suppose not. But you know there is no accounting for the difference in tastes. I feel as if I had never really lived before this night; the only thing that troubles me is the fear that somebody or something will get in the way of my demoted engineer."

He went out into the hall, but as Hildreth was closing the door he turned back.

"There is one other thing that I want to say: when you get your two columns of sensation, you've got to be decent and share with the Associated press."

"I'm dud-dashed if I do!" said Hildreth, fiercely.

"Oh, yes, you will; just the bare facts, you know. You'll have all the exciting details for an 'exclusive,' to say nothing of the batch of affidavits in the off scandal. And it is of the last importance to me that the facts shall be known to-morrow morning wherever the Associated has a wire."

"Go away!" said the editor, "and dud-don't come back here till you can uncork yourself like a man and a Cuck-Christian! Go off, I say!"

It wanted but a few minutes of 11 when Kent mounted the stair to the dispatcher's room in the Union station. He found M'Tosh, sitting at Donohue's elbow, and the sounders on

the glass-topped table were crackling like overlaid wires in an electric storm.

"Strike talk," said the train-master. "Every man on both divisions wants to know what's doing. Got your newspaper string tied up all right?"

Kent made a sign of assent.

"We are waiting for Mr. Patrick Callahan. Any news from him?"

"Plenty of it. Patsy would have a story to tell, all right, if he could stop to put it on the wires. Durgan ought to have caught that blamed right-of-way man and chloroformed him."

"I found him messing, as I 'phoned you. Anything come of it?"

"Nothing fatal, I guess, since Patsy is still humping along. But Hawk's next bluff was more to the purpose. He came down here with Halkett's chief clerk, whom he had hauled out of bed, and two policemen. The plan was to fire Donohue and me, and put Bicknell in charge. It might have worked if Bicknell'd had the sand. But he weakened at the last minute; admitted that he wasn't big enough to handle the dispatcher's trick. The way Hawk cursed him out was a caution to sinners."

"When was this?" Kent asked.

"Just a few minutes ago. Hawk went off ripping; swore he would find somebody who wasn't afraid to take the wires. And, between us three, I'm scared stiff for fear he will."

"Can it be done?"

"Dead easy, if he knows how to go about it—and Bicknell will tell him. The Overland people don't love us any too well, and if they did, the lease deal would make them side with Guilford and the governor. If Hawk asks them to lend him a train dispatcher for a few minutes, they'll do it."

"But the union?" Kent objected.

"They have three or four non-union men."

"Still, Hawk has no right to discharge you."

"Bicknell has. He is Halkett's representative, and—"

The door opened suddenly and Hawk danced in, followed by a man bare-



"WHAT IS THAT FOLLOWING US?" ASKED BUCKS.

headed and in his shirt-sleeves, the superintendent's chief clerk, and the two officers.

"Now, then, we'll trouble you and your man to get out of here, Mr. M'Tosh," said the captain of the jumbo forces, vindictively.

But the trainmaster was of those who die hard. He protested vigorously, addressing himself to Bicknell and ignoring the ex-district attorney as if he were not. He, M'Tosh, was willing to surrender the office on an official order in writing over the chief clerk's signature. But did Bicknell fully understand what it might mean in loss of life and property to put a new man on the wires at a moment's notice?

Bicknell would have weakened again, but Hawk was not to be frustrated a second time.

"Don't you see he is only sparring to gain time?" he snapped at Bicknell. Then to M'Tosh: "Get out of here, and do it quick! And you can go, too," wheeling suddenly upon Kent.

Donohue had taken no part in the conflict of authority. But now he threw down his pen and clicked his key to cut in with the "G. S.," which claims the wire instantly. Then distinctly, and a word at a time so that the slowest operator on the line could get it, he spelled out the message: "All Agents: Stop and hold all trains except first and second fast mail, west-bound. M'Tosh fired, and office in hands of police."

"Stop him!" cried the shirt-sleeved man. "He's giving it away on the wire!"

But Donohue had signed his name and was putting on his coat.

"You're welcome to what you can find," he said, scowling at the interloper. "If you kill anybody now, it'll be your own fault."

"Arrest that man!" said Hawk to his policeman; but Kent interposed.

"If you do, the force will be two men shy to-morrow. The Civic league isn't dead yet." And he took down the numbers of the two officers.

There were no arrests made, and when the ousted three were clear of the room and the building, Kent asked an anxious question.

"How near can they come to smashing us, M'Tosh?"

"That depends on Callahan's nerve. The night operators at Donnell, Schofield and Agua Caliente are all Guilford appointees, and when the new man explains the situation to them, they'll do what they are told to do. But I'm thinking Patsy won't pull up for anything milder than a spiked switch."

"Well, they might throw a switch on him. I wonder somebody hasn't done it before this."

The train-master shook his head.

"If Tischer is keeping close up behind, that would jeopardize more lives than Callahan's. But there is another thing that doesn't depend on nerve—Patsy's or anybody's."

"What's that?"

"Water. The run is 180 miles. The 1,010's tank is good for 100 with a train, or a possible 160, light. There is about one chance in a thousand that Callahan's crown-sheet won't get red-hot and crumple up on him in the last 20 miles. Let's take a car and go down to yard limits. We can sit in the office and hear what goes over the wires, even if we can't get a finger in to help Patsy out of his troubles."

They boarded a Twentieth avenue car accordingly, but when they reached the end of the line, which was just across the tracks from the junction in the lower yards, they found the yard limits officer and the shops surrounded by a cordon of militia.

"By George!" said M'Tosh. "They got quick action, didn't they? I suppose it's on the ground of the strike and possible violence."

Kent spun on his heel, heading for the electric car they had just left.

"Back to town," he said, "unless you two want to jump the midnight Overland as it goes out and get away while you can. If Callahan falls—"

CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE RELENTLESS WHEELS.

But Engineer Callahan had no notion of failing. When he had drawn the hammer on his superior officer, advising discretion and a seat on Jimmy Shovel's box, the 1,010 was racking over the switches in the Western division yards. Three minutes later the electric beam of Tischer's following headlight sought and found the first section on the long tangent leading up to the high plains, and the race was in full swing.

At Morning Dew, the first night telegraph station out of the capital, the two sections were no more than a scant quarter of a mile apart; and the operator tried to flag the second section down, as reported. This did not happen again until several stations had been passed, and Callahan set his jaw and gave the 1,010 more throttle. But at Lossing, a town of some size, the board was down and a man ran out at the crossing, swinging a red light.

Callahan looked well to the switches, with the steam shut off and his hand dropping instinctively to the air; and the superintendent shrank into his corner and gripped the window ledge when the special roared past the warning signals and on through the town beyond. He had maintained a dazed silence since the episode of the flourished hammer, but now he was moved to yell across the cab.

"I suppose you know what you're in for, if you live to get out of this! It's 20 years, in this state, to pass a danger signal!" This was not all the superintendent said: there were forewords and interjections, emphatic but unprintable.

Callahan's reply was another flourish of the hammer, and a sudden out-pulling of the throttle-bar; and the superintendent subsided again.

But enforced silence and the grindstone of conscious helplessness will sharpen the duller wit. The swerving lurch of the 1,010 around the next curve set Halkett clutching for hand-holds, and the injector lever fell within his grasp. What he did not know about the working parts of modern locomotive was very considerable; but he did know that an injector, half opened, will waste water as fast as an inch pipe will discharge it. And without water the Irishman would have to stop.

Callahan heard the chuckling of the wasting boiler feed before he had gone a mile beyond the curve. It was a discovery to excuse bad language, but his protest was larab-like.

"No more av that, if ye please, Mister Halkett, or me an' Jimmy Shovel'll have to—Ah! would yez, now?"

Before his promotion to the superintendency Halkett had been a ward boss in the metropolis of the state. Thinking he saw his chance, he took it, and the blow knocked Callahan silly for the moment. Afterward there was a small free-for-all buffet-meat match in the narrow cab in which the fireman took a hand, and during which the racing 1,010 was suffered to find her way alone. When it was over, Callahan spat out a broken tooth and gave his orders concisely.

"Up wid him over the coal, an' we'll put him back in the car where he belongs. Now, this!"

Halkett had to go, and he went, not altogether unwillingly. And when it came to jumping across from the rear end of the tender to the forward vestibule of the Naught-seven, or being chucked across, he jumped.

Now it chanced that the governor and his first lieutenant in the great railway steal had weighty matters to discuss, and they had not missed the superintendent or the lawyer, supposing them to be still out on the rear platform enjoying the scenery. Wherefore Halkett's sudden appearance, mauled, begrimed and breathless from his late tussle with the two engineers, was the first intimation of wrong-going that had penetrated to the inner sanctum of the private car.

"What's that you say, Mr. Halkett?"—on the western division? Whereabouts?" demanded the governor.

"Between Lossing and Skipjack siding—if we haven't passed the siding in the last two or three minutes. I've been too busy to notice," was the reply.

"And you say you were on the engine? Why the devil didn't you call your man down?"

"I knocked him down," grunted the superintendent, savagely, "and I'd have beat his face in for him if there hadn't been two of them. It's a plot of some kind, and Callahan knows what he is about. He had me held up with a

hammer till just a few minutes ago, and he's running past stop-signals and over red lights like a madman!"

Bucks and Guilford exchanged convictions by the road of the eye, and the governor said:

"This is pretty serious, Major. Have you anything to suggest?" And without waiting for a reply he turned upon Halkett: "Where is Mr. Hawk?"

"I don't know. I supposed he was in here with you. Or maybe he's out on the rear platform."

The three of them went to the rear, passing the private secretary comfortably asleep in his wicker chair. When they stepped out upon the recessed observation platform they found it empty.

"He must have suspected something and dropped off in the yard or at the shops," said Halkett. And at the saying of it he shrank back involuntarily and added: "Ah! Look at that, will you?"

The car had just thundered past another station, and Callahan had underderrn one more stop-signal at full speed. At the same instant Tischer's headlight swung into view, half blinding them with its glare.

"What is that following us?" asked Bucks.

"It's the fast mail," said Halkett.

Guilford turned livid and caught at the hand-rail.

"S-s-say—are you sure of that?" he gasped.

"Of course: it was an hour and 35 minutes late and we are on its time."

"Then we can't stop unless somebody throws us on a siding!" quavered the receiver, who had a small spirit in a large body. "I told M'Tosh to give the mail orders to make up her lost time or I'd fire the engineer—told him to cut out all the stops this side of Agua Caliente!"

"That's what you get for your infernal meddling!" snapped Halkett. In catastrophic moments many barriers go down; deference to superior officers among the earliest.

But the master spirit of the jumbo was still cool and collected.

[To Be Continued.]

Redeem Your Past Failures.

You may say that you have failed too often, that there is no use in trying, that it is impossible for you to succeed, and that you have fallen too often even to attempt to get on your feet again. Nonsense! There is no failure for a man whose spirit is unconquered. No matter how late the hour, or how many and repeated his failures, success is still possible. The evolution of Scrooge, the miser, in the closing years of his life, from a hard, narrow, heartless money-grubber, whose soul was imprisoned in his shivering heap of hoarded gold, to a generous, genial lover of his kind, is no mere myth of Dickens' brain. Time and again, in the history of our daily lives, chronicled in our newspapers, recorded in biographies, or exhibited before our eyes, we see men and women redeeming past failures, rising up out of the stupor of discouragement, and boldly turning face forward once more.

—O. S. Marden, in Success Magazine.

Servant Turned the Tables.

A story is told of a high Anglo-Indian officer who was in the habit of soundly thrashing his servants when they displeased him. One day he ordered a servant to go to a summer house in the compound and wait for him there. Presently, turning to with a heavy horsehair, he thus addressed the offender:

"Now, you scoundrel, I've got you in a place where no one can hear, and I'll thrash you within an inch of your life."

The servant, though a man of powerful physique, squirmed, native like. "Sah, you sure no one can hear?"

"Yes, you scoundrel, I've brought you here on purpose."

"Then, sah, I think I thrash you." And he did it so thoroughly that his master was not visible for a week.—Scotsman.

The Quiet Life.

Rev. Silas C. Swallow, in a recent address in an Indiana church, praised the quiet and domestic type of life.

"Give me," he said, "the evenings spent at home—evenings around the bright fire, the father and mother absorbed in good books, the children absorbed in innocent games. That is the typical American evening, and I am glad it is so common in the west. In the east, I am sorry to say, it becomes more rare each year."

"It was to an advocate of these quiet evenings, a Philadelphian of 40 or so, that his gay wife said one day:

"John, we haven't chairs enough for our company."

"There are plenty of chairs," the man replied, "but too much company."

—N. Y. Tribune.

Mean Man.

"I think old Kresqua has the queerest way of teasing his wife I ever heard of."

"I thought he was fond of her."

"He is, but he likes to get a joke on her. You know she is sensitive about her age. Well, he has let everybody know that when they were married he gave her a magnificent necklace of diamonds, each diamond representing a year of her age, and he adds one to the string every time she has a birthday. Imagine how the poor woman is torn between her desire to display the necklace and the fear that when she wears it everybody will be counting the diamonds."—Lit-Bits.

Where the Sun Is Unknown.

A kindergarten teacher in one of the public schools who had been talking to the children about the sun asked a new pupil where it set. The little black-eyed dame, whose dignity had earned her the sobriquet, "La Belle Princesse," replied calmly: "Oh, Miss Brown, you know I came from a very little town, where we never heard about the sun."—Chicago Record-Herald.

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The Citizen for a whole year, and a popular \$1.50 book, "The Mountain People of Kentucky", for

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Through special arrangements with the publisher of this book, a large second edition has been printed, and the subscribers of The Citizen are to have the advantage of the great saving on this lot of books. Call or write today and get both book and paper for the price of the book.

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And anything that you need for a horse. Call and get prices, they will induce you to buy.

T. J. MOBERLEY,
Richmond, Kentucky

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Monumental work of all kinds done in a workmanlike manner, at reasonable prices, and with dispatch. All our work is guaranteed.

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The Citizen

BEREA, KY.

A weekly paper devoted to the interests of the Mountaineers of Kentucky

Great Premiums for New Subscriptions

AGENTS WANTED

Advertising Rates will be furnished on application

The Berea Bank & Trust Company.

Effective January first, the Capital Stock of the Berea Banking Company will be increased from \$25,000 to \$50,000, and the name will be changed to the Berea Bank and Trust Company. At the same time the amount of the surplus will be increased to \$10,000.

The Berea Bank and Trust Company will carry on a general banking business receive deposits, make collections, and loan money on personal or mortgage security, and in addition will be qualified to act as executor of estates, will be authorized to receive and administer trust funds, and will also be qualified to act as guardian and administrator.

Since its organization, a little over five years ago, it has been the constant aim of the Berea Banking Company to serve the people of Berea and vicinity faithfully and well, and to extend to its customers at all times every privilege consistent with safe banking methods. The steady growth of our business shows that our efforts in this direction have been appreciated.

The same liberal and progressive policy will be followed in the future. With a Capital twice as large as before, with a surplus of \$10,000, and with a Board of Directors composed of responsible men of clear judgment, ripe experience and keen business insight, the Berea Bank and Trust Company will be in position to give to the people of Berea and vicinity the very best banking accommodations. Convenience, Courtesy, Liberty and Safety are guaranteed to every customer of the Berea Bank and Trust Company.

The Board of Directors of the Berea Bank and Trust Company is made up of the following well-known men:

J. J. MOORE, President, Farmer; E. T. FISH, Pres. Berea Telephone Co. J. W. HERNDON, Farmer;
J. E. JOHNSON, Farmer; C. H. BURDETTE, Contractor; P. CORNELIUS, Physician;
J. W. DINSMORE, Teacher W. M. PORTER, Cashier.

THE BEREA BANK & TRUST CO.

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

TAKE NOTICE.

There will be watch-night service in the college chapel next Monday night. President Frost and Dr. Thomson will preach.

Miss Elton Jackson spent last Sunday in Richmond.

Miss Douglas of Wellington, Ohio, is here visiting her sister, Miss Hazel Douglas and her aunt, Miss Alice Douglas.

John Jackson is visiting friends and relatives at Speedwell this week.

Mrs. Dora Baker is visiting her mother on Depot street.

Mrs. Mollie Farmer and Nina King made a business trip up to Richmond last Saturday afternoon.

Mr. George Pow, now of Morgantown, Va., a graduate of the class of 1904, is spending the holidays with his friends here.

John Gabbard was in Richmond on Saturday.

Mr. Ralph Osborne, who has been attending school at Wheaton College, Ill., is home for the holidays.

Miss Hilda Welch, who has been at Campbell-Hagerman School at Lexington, Ky., came home Thursday for the holidays.

Phillip Hayes and daughter Lucy, and Howard Harrison are visiting relatives in Lexington and Paris.

There will be a box supper at Pilot Knob Church House Jan. 2. The proceeds will go for the benefit of the church.

Miss Ruth K. Todd is spending the holidays with her mother, Mrs. A. E. Todd.

Mrs. Mollie Coddington and son Harry are visiting relatives here. Mrs. Coddington will make quite an extended visit, while Mr. Coddington will only stay a few days.

Mr. Wesley Frost, a senior in Oberlin College and manager of the College paper there, is home for the holidays.

For Sale:—Fifty-nine acres of land three miles from Berea, close to the Berea and Kingston Pike; near the school house. For further particulars apply to Richard Kimbrell.

NEWS ITEMS

for Berea and Vicinity should be in the hands of the editor by Tuesday morning early if possible. Very important items may be inserted as late as Wednesday morning. We shall be glad to have any items of news handed in by our subscribers.

Mrs. James M. Early and son Durward of Indiana, Pa., arrived here on Friday to spend the winter with her sister, Mrs. Margaret Golden.

Mr. I. K. Patin of Dennison, O., spent Saturday and Sunday in Berea, with his brother Ralph.

Prof. Rumold is spending his holiday vacation at his home in Kansas.

Miss Robinson left Saturday morning for Boston, where she will spend her vacation with her aunt.

Henry Langfeller and Miss Nannie Chick were married at the home of the bride on last Saturday evening at 6:30 o'clock. The ceremony was performed by Prof. Raine.

The social given for the students at Ladies' Hall by Misses Moore and Speer on last Friday evening was a great success. A large number was present and all had a fine time.

Mr. Gamble was kept away from his office Tuesday on account of illness.

Miss Louise Frey of Linn, Ky. will return to Berea for the winter term.

Miss Lillian Ambrose who taught in the fall will be in school again this winter.

Tutor May is spending the vacation in Morgan county.

Miss Virginia Reese, who is attending the conservatory of Music at Cincinnati, is visiting her sisters and brothers during the holidays.

Miss Anna Maiden of Cincinnati is visiting her sister Grace. Her many friends are glad to see her in Berea again.

Mrs. B. E. Cartmell is spending the holidays in Ohio and will return the first of January. She will visit in Lima and Akron and will attend a wedding at Bucyrus.

Miss Cameron is visiting relatives in Ohio. Miss Hendricks is spending her vacation at home in Woodstock, Ill.

Farms for Sale.

Fifty-acre farms in Mississippi, school and church convenient, good land, well watered, on the railroad. Price, \$1500 to \$2000, according to improvements. Five years time, no interest. Supplies for first year to experienced farmers who can offer good references. For particulars address Southern Commercial Co., Natchez, Miss.

Annual Meeting of the Law and Order League.

The stormy weather last Friday night prevented a large gathering at the annual meeting of the Berea Law and Order League, but the meeting was of deep interest. The Ariel Quartet sang a selection at the opening of the meeting and was heartily applauded.

The president presented a report of the year's work, setting forth the condition in Berea eighteen months ago, telling of the movement which resulted in the organization of the Law and Order League, the work done during the past year and its effect. The treasurer, Mr. C. F. Coyle, presented his report, showing money in hand to pay all bills, and good pledges to quit an amount on which the last assessment has been paid, thus enabling the League to start on the new year with a balance in treasury. The report was unanimously accepted. Mr. E. C. Seal then spoke of the changed condition of the town, his statements being based on his own observations, supplemented by inquiries which he had made. Prof. Edwards told of the evident effect on the student body by the work of the League in clearing the town. The election of officers for the coming year was then taken up, resulting as follows:

President, Rev. A. E. Thomson; Vice President, Rev. C. Van Winkle; Secretary, Mr. E. C. Seal; Treasurer, Mr. George Dick; Members of the Executive Committee, to serve with the president and secretary, T. J. Osborne, W. H. Porter, Dr. P. Cornelius, Rev. C. Van Winkle, W. D. Logsdon.

The statement was made that there is no immediate prospect of an assessment on pledges having to be made, but that having a good amount pledged and ready for use will greatly aid in keeping good order in Berea. Pledges to the amount of \$355.00 were received on the spot, and the Executive Committee was authorized to canvass the town. It is hoped that those who pledged last year will renew their pledges for the coming year, and that many new names will be added to the list. Since the meeting the College has promised to add one tenth the total amount of individual pledges.

Accident at Ferristown.

Last Week, Friday evening about 2 o'clock, two sons of Saunty Maupin were sitting by the fire at home with their guns. They had been out hunting and were getting ready to hunt some more. The elder son had a repeating gun, and, thinking that the magazine was empty, was oiling the gun. One charge remained, however, and went off, the bullet entering Maple's leg above the knee. Dr. Bert Cornelius was called and dressed the wound, but Maple could not recover from the injury, and died Saturday evening about half past three and was buried on Sunday.

Instructions to Correspondents

1. Write with pen and ink not with pencil.
2. Write very plainly, and take special care in writing the names of people and places, to write plainly, to spell correctly and begin such names with capital letters. Begin names of months and days with capital.
3. Do not number the items of your news, 1, 2, 3, etc., as these paragraphs are numbered.
4. Read over the news you have sent in before you send it, and again when published in the paper, and see how the spelling, wording, punctuation, and arrangement of sentences has been changed by the editor, and make your news more like it next time so the editor will have less correcting to do.
5. Write out the names of months and days of the week, and other word in full, just as they should be printed. Do not abbreviate them.
6. If you receive a copy of these instructions with some paragraph especially marked with a pencil, pay special attention to the instructions marked.
7. When it is plain who the person is without the title "Mr." or "Miss," omit these titles. "Mrs." should not be omitted.
8. Begin the first word in every sentence with a capital. Do not begin words in the middle of a sentence with capitals unless they ought to have capitals according to rule 2.
9. In writing numbers spell them out, such as "two, six," instead of "2, 6," unless you are writing a sum of money or a date. Dates should be written like this: the 26th of July or July 26, and money with the usual signs, as "\$6.00."

For Coughs and Colds

There is a remedy over sixty years old—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Of course you have heard of it, probably have used it. Once in the family, it stays; the one household remedy for coughs and hard colds on the chest. Ask your doctor about it.

"I have had pneumonia three times, and Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has brought me safely through each time. I have just recovered from my last attack, aged sixty-seven. No wonder I praise it."—E. V. MINGINS, Stevens Point, Wis.

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufactured at
SARASAPARILLA
PILLS
HAIR VIGOR.

Ayer's Pills increase the activity of the liver, and thus aid recovery.

WILL SELL

I am in a position to place you in a business where you can make money. As I have decided to go out of the goods business, I am now ready to make a proposition to any one who is interested.

J. P. BICKNELL,

BEREA, KENTUCKY.

WHO SAID GROCERIES

She ought to have said it through the telephone (No. 33) or have called in person and talked on the subject to

W. D. LOGSDON

When you want good things at low prices, he's the man to talk with.

20 pounds Granulated Sugar.....\$1.00
Try a Sack of Eureka Flour, Best on Earth......55
White Rose Flour, per Sack......50
12 Pint Cups......15

All orders taken before 10 o'clock will be delivered before noon
All orders taken between 10 and 3 will be delivered afternoon.

Logsdon's Up-to-Date Grocery Store

We Are Better Prepared than Ever Before



Yours Respectfully,

The New Cash Store,

Harris, Rhodus & Co.

BEREA, KY.

To please you as to quality and price on Rain Coats, Overcoats, Cloaks, Jackets, and Furs.

Men's Rain Coats \$12.50 and \$15.

Overcoats \$8, \$10, \$12.50 and \$15.

Ladies' Rain Coats \$12.50 and \$15.

Coats and Jackets \$3 to \$12.50.

Furs \$1 up to \$10. We can save you 25 per cent on these goods. Our line of furnishings is complete and we guarantee to please every customer. There are many methods of doing business, but we believe honest goods at fair prices is the best.

We invite you to see our goods before you buy.

We give 5 per cent rebate when your purchases reach \$10 or over. It pays to save.

Holiday Gifts That Last

When you purchase a present, select something that will last, or the person receiving it is likely to soon forget the giver. Artistic designs, beautifully finished together with great wearing qualities are combined in the

"1847 Rogers Bros."

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SPOONS, FORKS, KNIVES, ETC.
The "1847 Rogers Bros." brand has a world-wide reputation as "Silver Plate that Wears," and is sold by all leading dealers. Send to the makers for beautifully illustrated catalogue No. 6.
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Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

E. Albert Cook, Ph. D., Editor and Mgr.

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Beautiful pictures given as premiums to all new subscribers.

Liberal terms given to any who obtain new subscriptions for us. Any one sending us four yearly subscriptions can receive The Citizen free for himself for one year.

Advertising rates on application.

Queen Alexandra, who was born in 1844, is not only a good but a brave queen. She still celebrates her birthday.

According to Walter Wellman the only way to reach the pole is by balloon. Either that or by way of the magazines.

This is the time of year when the rabbit doesn't know whether the morning's sun will rise upon him as Bunny or Hassenpfeffer.

Unfortunately science produces no evidence tending to show whether Niagara Falls was put on earth for business or pleasure.

Sir Thomas Lipton makes a handsome defense of American hotels. But Sir Thomas was a favored guest when he stopped in them.

By putting up the earth as a stake for one to win and having the millions of men compete, opportunity would still be equal, if not reasonable.

The Harvard professor of international law who becomes Grand Vizier to the ruler of Siam will develop into a literal power behind the throne.

In attempting to shoot a man the other day a New York woman wounded two innocent bystanders—at least, they claimed that they were innocent.

In these days of piping prosperity even a poor man lives high, unless he has been quoted a line of produce prices not accessible to the general public.

The horse enjoys a certain advantage in the fact that the automobile accident is more spectacular and therefore more talked about than the ordinary runaway.

A Chicago woman wants a divorce because her husband prefers listening to a phonograph rather than her conversation. Her conversation must be something fierce, remarks the Washington Herald.

The Fort Edwards, N. Y., man who advertises for a wife who shall weigh 200 pounds or better, and be no society butterfly, evidently intends that there shall be no mistaking the meaning of his specifications.

A magazine asks: "What implement can equal the hairpin in the deft hands of a woman." That's easy. A note, written in a delicate, feminine hand, found in her husband's vest pocket, will beat it every time.

A Baltimore newspaper announces that a prize performing flea which escaped from one of the theaters of the city had been captured. Thereby have been removed the apprehensions of those who witnessed its last exhibition.

The shah of Persia has just bestowed upon an American piano manufacturer the brilliant decoration of the Order of the Lion and the Sun. Some time ago the sultan of Turkey gave the same gentleman a decoration of similar character. There seems to be no doubt of the power of American piano music to soothe the Mohammedan breast.

Owing to considerable distress prevailing in many agricultural districts, writes Consul-General B. H. Ridgely, of Barcelona, the purchasing power of the Spanish peasants has been greatly curtailed. In former years a large trade was done throughout Spain in bleached linen and linen yarns. No household, however humble, but owned its set of linen sheets, which formed part of the dowry of every peasant girl on her wedding day. On account of the greater cost of linen, which has placed it among the list of luxuries, this once important branch of trade had dwindled down to an insignificant figure.

Public opinion in England has killed the soap combination, says the Philadelphia Ledger. Notwithstanding the workings of the "irresistible economic law of combination" the protests of the trade and of the public have been so positive and so emphatic that the power of \$60,000,000 capital was impotent to stand up against them. The refusal of the retailers to sell and of the public to buy a product, however meritorious, which bore the "trust taint" was too much for the promoters, and they have announced that they have found their plan of economic combination "unworkable" and that it has been terminated.

The census bureau has just published figures showing how rich the country was two years ago, but, remarks the Washington Times, most of us have spent what we had then.

The New Football Rules Are Life Savers

By GEORGE L. MEYLAN,
Director Gymnasium Columbia College.



WITH the approaching end of the first season under the new football rules the question is asked on all sides: "Has the number of injuries been decreased?" The coaches and medical attendants of a number of the leading teams in eastern colleges are unanimous in answering this question in the affirmative. At Harvard the number of injuries has been much smaller than last year. The report from Amherst says: "Not a man has been injured sufficiently to take him out of the game, except Crook, who has a bad knee that often goes back on him when walking." Cornell has a very small list of accidents.

The report for this year gives "one dislocated elbow (slight), several broken noses, two or three strained shoulders, two cases of water on the knee and half a dozen sprained ankles." This list of injuries is slightly smaller than last year.

At the University of Pennsylvania the number of injuries was markedly less this year than in 1905, when a large proportion of the players were on the hospital list during the greater part of the season.

Another striking proof that the new football is far less dangerous than last year is the decrease in the number of delays caused by injury to players. In several intercollegiate games this year there was no time taken out on account of injury to players, a feature never witnessed in any previous year. In the hard-fought Princeton-Cornell game time was called three times to allow some player to recover his wind after a hard tackle, but there was not a single player taken out on account of injury.

The number of deaths attributed directly or indirectly to football in 1905 was 19, but thus far only eight fatalities have been reported in 1906.

It appears, therefore, that the popular demand for a less dangerous game of football has been met in a large measure by the rules committee. The improvement has been secured mainly by three changes in rules. First, the ten-yard rule, which makes mass plays less profitable; second, the forward pass, which encourages open play, and, third, the more severe penalties for brutality and unnecessary roughness.

What the Good Wife Brings

By DR. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS.

Of her own free will she crossed the threshold with her husband and knelt down on her marriage night to say: "Grant us, O God, to grow old together."

And from that hour, criticism of her husband's temperament, rebellion against his income or opportunity are treason. Others may criticize his modest salary, he may himself rebel against his environment—but a good wife never.

Another gift that a good wife brings to the house is order that lends beauty to every room. What unity is to the picture, that order is to the house. As a sphere, what the factory, the shop, or the store is to the husband, the house is to the wife. No merchant but understands that in the great store everything must be in its place. How scrupulously the books must be kept! With what accuracy each task must be fulfilled! Nothing must be slighted or overlooked.

Every woman owes it to her husband to bring economy into the house. And by this I do not mean that a man has a right to expect a woman to make bread without flour, make clothes without cloth, or pay bills without money. Socrates did that, and the result was—Xantippe.

It is a sin for a young woman to study French and German and music unless she can bake better bread, pies and cake than any cook that her husband's money can hire. A girl has no more right to expect to learn how to run a house after she is married than her young husband has to learn how to run a business and find a place after he is married.

A man must be a master at some business before he asks a woman to marry him, and a woman ought to be the absolute master of every detail of a house before she has a right to marry a man. Gather up the fragments. That is the law of the household. Blessed is the woman who has "faculty." Then, if disaster overwhelm her house, and death removes her husband, she holds in her resources a score of ways by which she can conserve the sweets of that honey hive she calls her home.

The Wisdom of Early Marriages

By PROF. ROGER GOEJE HAMPSON,
Belgium.

Let girls marry at 18 and boys at 20 and the world will be relieved of some of its gravest problems. The great trouble is that men and women marry too late in life. Let us urge them to marry earlier.

The time has come for parents to realize they have made some grave mistakes. In the first place, it is a mistake for a rich father to bring up his son in ignorance of the responsibilities of an inheritance. Some fathers go on as if they expected to live forever. Every boy should be taught how to handle money, not alone for his own sake, but because he may some time have charge of other people's money.

But a question more vital still is that of sex. There is a tendency among parents nowadays to assume an unwise timidity in speaking of such matters. If instead of being timid and obscure in their advice parents would be quite frank it would prevent much evil from which the world now suffers. To many girls the real meaning of marriage is a sealed book, and this is largely the fault of their mothers. From whom can they better look for advice than from their mothers? Yet the latter often remain silent because of a want of courage to speak plainly.

I say to mothers, give your daughters the benefit of your own wisdom, and when they become women, they will not have to accept that servile and ornamental place which men are wont to assign to them.

Society is full of misery due to the blunders of parents in failing to speak out. How much of the evil in our great cities comes from this it would be dismal to contemplate. As a young man, I say to fathers: "Speak to your sons, and remember that the best education a father can give is in the example of your own life."

ROOSEVELT OBEYS

WISHES OF THE WOMAN WHO LOVED HIM TO THE LAST.

LEFT ESTATE TO THE PRESIDENT.

Ordered Government Officials To Bury Her—Sleuths Knew Hiding Place of Her Hoard.

New York, Dec. 22.—That President Roosevelt took charge of the funeral of Mrs. Lulu Grover, who committed suicide two weeks ago, after making a will leaving him all her property, is indicated by facts unearthed by local detectives.

Persons have been found to whom Mrs. Grover told a story of having known President Roosevelt when he was a youth on a ranch in Dakota and of meeting him in this city when he rose to prominence in subsequent years.

Arrangements for the funeral of Mrs. Grover were made by United States District Attorney Stimson and secret service operatives. The secret service men also seized all of Mrs. Grover's letters and papers and other possessions, and took them away from the house in which she killed herself.

The only mourners at the funeral outside of the undertaker and his daughter were Mrs. Richard H. Connor and Secret Service Operative Tate. The body was cremated and Tate took charge of the ashes.

Met When Both Were Young.

Mrs. Connor was Mrs. Grover's closest friend, and knew more of her history than any other person. She said:

"I knew Mrs. Grover for about two years before she killed herself. We came to know each other through our common love of cats and good books."

"Little by little I came to know the facts of her life. She first met the president on her father's ranch. Her maiden name was Smith. Mr. Smith had a ranch in North Dakota, near Madero. President Roosevelt, then a young man, stopped on the ranch and Mrs. Grover, then a girl, admired him greatly."

"Whether or not there was any return of what in Mrs. Grover afterward became affection I was never able to find out, but I think not. Mrs. Grover herself never lost her feeling for the president. Her rooms were full of pictures and photographs of him, and she had every book he had ever written; in fact, every one of his messages as president, and every scrap of print that ever bore his name."

"She was a woman who had handsome diamonds and some money. She had enough money to live on, and when she died she had \$700 in the bank. Before she died she sent a letter to the president, and in that letter she told him she had left him all her property."

"We were in her rooms the day after her death trying to find her jewelry, when suddenly two men entered. They said they were secret service men. They went straight to the fireplace and opening it took from it Mrs. Grover's jewels, which we had been unable to find."

NEGRO SHOOT'S MACKLIN.

Captain To Be Court-Martialed Under Roosevelt's Order Wounded.

El Reno, Okla., Dec. 22.—Capt. Edgar A. Macklin, of Company C, 25th United States Infantry, was shot twice and dangerously wounded by a negro, and the belief is expressed here that it was one of the members of the troop discharged by President Roosevelt for participating in the Brownsville riots.

On December 14 the secretary of war, upon recommendation of the general staff, ordered the trial by court-martial of Capt. Macklin for "conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline in failing to exercise due diligence in preventing the occurrence of rioting at Brownsville last August."

Army Looks For Jap Spies.

Columbus, O., Dec. 22.—Officers of the regular army here are on the lookout for Japanese spies. This fact leaked out when it became known that orders had been issued that all Japanese peddlers or visitors at the barracks be hauled before the commander when found inside the guard lines. According to reports current there is suspicion that the Japanese may be endeavoring, through a force of spies, to ascertain such facts as might be of value to the mikado's army.

Tillman Stands By Foraker.

Marion, O., Dec. 22.—Considering his many scathing attacks on the colored race, a statement made by Senator Tillman regarding the Brownsville affair seems paradoxical. He approved Senator Foraker's latest speech on the subject. "Foraker and I are of the same opinion," he said. "I don't believe the president can punish an innocent man, whether white or black. He overstepped the law in discharging the negro troops and has gone outside the constitution before."

Acceptable To Roosevelt.

Washington, Dec. 22.—In reply to inquiries by the British government, President Roosevelt has indicated that the appointment of James Bryce to be British ambassador to the United States will be entirely acceptable to this government.

Pest Stamped Out.

Havana, Dec. 22.—For the first time since last August Cuba is now free from yellow fever, the last case having been discharged. This time last year there were twelve cases in the island.

The Story of "Injun Joe"

"Boys, have you heard about the new boy in town?" asked Philip Ray, meeting his classmates on the way to the baseball grounds.

"No; who is he?" asked four voices at once.

"Mrs. Cary has brought her nephew to stay with her a year," explained Philip. "He's a half-breed Indian, and I wish you could see him. Long hair, high cheek-bones and all that, and he wears some sort of a rigging under his coat that looks like a buckskin all embroidered. I tell you he's a gay one."

"Boys," said Mrs. Cary, coming up just then, "this is my nephew, Joe Frederick. I hope you all will be good friends with him."

The boys stared, but none of them offered to shake hands, and Mrs. Cary went on with Joe, as none asked him to go to the ball game.

"Looks like a surly fellow," said one. "He must be 15."

"No, only 13," said Philip. "If she expects us to take that long-haired Injun into all our games, she'll be disappointed."

So "Injun Joe," as the boys called him, had a lonely time of it all that winter.

"Let's go fishing," proposed John Gray one day in early spring. "I be-

"Ain't he a wonder?" gasped John, breathless from a dash around the bases. "We don't deserve this luck."

Joe's eyes gleamed, as he did wonderful things with the ball and bat that afternoon. His strong, young frame seemed made of elastic iron as he scored one point after another for his team.

Without a word he sent balls that astonished the opposite side as they vainly butted the air in their efforts to strike them. Truly the only lad there not surprised was Joe himself, as he calmly struck out man after man, as if that were his regular vocation.

"Hurrah! hurrah!" cried the boys, catching up the once despised Injun Joe for a parade about the town. Mrs. Cary saw them coming and rushed out with cake and fruit for the whole crowd, so joyous was she to see her tall nephew honored.

"I could have told you long ago what Joe used to do at Carlisle when he went to school there," she said proudly. "Joe doesn't say much about himself, but he's a great player just the same."

"And to think if we hadn't fallen into the water that day we would never have had all those victories," said John, after a very successful



"Take," He Said, Briefly, as He Brought Up Philip, Pale and Struggling.

Heve the fish would bite at the deep hole."

"If there isn't Injun Joe in our fishing place," said Philip as they neared the deep hole where generations of boys had angled for catfish, perch and croppies. "I call that cheek."

"I'll tell him to move on," said John, "and if he refuses we'll throw him in. We can cross on this log."

Just as three of the lads were on the old log it gave way and threw them into the stream, swollen with the spring freshets.

The other boys stood as if paralyzed, but Injun Joe dropped the pole and ran lightly to the place where the boys had gone down, throwing off his clothes as he went.

"Take!" he said briefly, as he brought up Philip, pale and struggling, and started back for the others. John helped his friend to the bank, where he stood with chattering teeth watching the brave Indian boy take Ralph by the hair and start for the bank. Ned, by keeping his wits about him, was able to scramble out alone, and in a very few minutes three shivering boys were trying to stammer out thanks to the boy they had treated so shabbily.

"Run," said Joe, setting the example himself by hurrying as fast as possible to the nearest farm house. "Take cold."

"Joe's going to have a place on the baseball team, if he makes us lose every game," said Philip with decision the next day when the boys were talking over their adventure.

"Good!" said Ralph heartily. "Mother is going to give a little party in his honor, and we'll try to make up for what we've said and done."

"Yes, I'll play to-morrow," said Joe, with a light in his dark eyes, when they told him of their plan. "I'll pitch."

"I'd rather he'd said anything else," groaned Philip. "To-morrow we are to play the Kenneth boys, and we'll be defeated sure as the world. I thought he wanted to practice a little first, but he thinks he can play right away."

"He's actually got a smile on his face," said John, as Joe stepped out to his place the day of the game with the Kenneth boys. He'll lose that before the second inning, for these fellows will fairly eat us up. Did you nint to him to let some one else do the pitching, Phil?"

"Of course, but he didn't take my modest advice. I'm shaking in my shoes, but what can I do? We'll have to take our dose and make the best of it. Some of us owe too much to Joe to turn him down, no matter what he does."

"It's no fair having a professional on your team," growled one of the Kenneth boys before many balls had been sent by Joe's strong arm. "Striking out three men right hand running shows he's no amateur. It's a mean sneaking trick!"

"Pack to your places," commanded the umpire. "Joe's lived in this town nearly a year, and he's no professional."

summer of games with the neighboring towns. "Sometimes I think Joe ought really to be classed with professionals because he does such fine work."

"Not if we know ourselves," said another member of the team fervently. "I move that we call ourselves the Injuns hereafter, instead of the Stars, in honor of our new member. All in favor please say aye."

"Aye! aye! aye!" came the hearty chorus, interrupting his little speech, and Injun Joe smiled his rare smile as he thought of the long, lonely days gone forever when the word "Injun" was not held in such high favor.—Boston Globe.

BOARD AND BALL TRICK.

Make One for Yourself and Puzzle Your Friends.

Get the cover of a cigar box or any other thin board about five inches long and cut two small holes in it. Then arrange the strings and balls as shown in the diagram.

The trick, explains the Los Angeles Times, is how to get the large ball off the string without untying it or removing any of the smaller balls.

Push the ball close up to the right



How the Trick is Done.

hand hole and pull the right loop of string as far toward the left hand hole as it will come, then pass the loop through the hole and over the left ball, as indicated in the second diagram. This will cause the two loops to separate, and then the ball will come off with ease.

Reversing the operation you can easily put the ball back into its original position.

Not Visible.

Amy heard her mother say one day: "Jane, as I shall be very busy this morning, I shall not be visible to callers."

A few hours later Amy's music-teacher came, and the little girl was loath to leave her work in the doll-house.

"Jane," she indignantly demanded, "can't you see that I am not visible?"

What He Preferred.

The father, having grown tired of the noise made by his little three-year-old, took him in his arms and said: "Lie down, my little man, and be quiet."

"I don't want to lie down, papa," said Stuart, "I want to lie up."—Chicago Daily News.

A New Year's Resolution

By JANE CRAWFORD



HE diffidence of Thomas Wentworth was disturbing to his soul's peace. For six months he had been vainly trying to propose to Helen Griswold. Opportunities had not been lacking. Together they had studied moonlight effects from shadowy porches. They had discussed life and love in cozy corners, but the all-important words remained unsaid. Every attempt to speak them left him in a state of quaking disgust. At last he framed a little speech that exactly suited his needs. During all his conscious moments, yea, most of the unconscious ones, he rehearsed it, with more or less dramatic effect. Time and again he had gone with the strength of Samson to present it; like Samson, he had departed, shorn of his strength by a woman.

"Ah, but such a woman!" She had eyes like violets—big ones—that spoke volumes; but it was a language he couldn't understand, so as



For six months, he said, he had longed to tell her—to ask her—continued his rehearsals. Now on the last evening of the old year, pacing back and forth across his room, he was still rehearsing the speech with interpositions of the one New Year's resolution he had deemed worth while,

"Go-between," he repeated the word several times. It had a pleasant suggestiveness. He smiled broadly. "Certainly! Of course, why not? I'll write it!" He literally fell upon pen and paper. His tongue never could have formed the words that followed his facile pen. The accumulation of six months' allegiance was laid before her eyes. The letter was a gem. The essential part of it was that if her answer was yes, would she, when he entered the ballroom that night, simply lay the violets that he would send with this letter against her face? For just a second! He would understand.

The violets matched her eyes. He had often said so. There was no time to lose. He telephoned the florist to whose coffers he contributed.

"Oh, send a bushel!" he laughed, happily, like a schoolboy perpetrating a joke.

"I have a note to send, deliver them here."

The flowers arrived by a messenger who looked like the chief emissary of Dan Cupid. Tom untied the violet cord, lifted out a bunch of the choicest blossoms about the size of a prize cauliflower, smiled approval, retied the box, addressed the card and with a generous tip to the boy started him on his errand. Then, with a strange peace possessing him, he awaited a seemingly hour to present himself to learn his fate.

Only the family was present when he arrived. The effusion of their greeting would have set at rest his thumping heart, could he have seen anything but the girl, who, standing in a circle of light made by the pink shaded lamp on the piano, was holding the violets. With a smile full upon him, she slowly lifted the flowers and for a fraction of a second buried her face in their sweetness.

He looked at her as Jacob looked at Rachel when his seven years of service were ended. When the chance was given them for a moment alone, he seized not only the chance, but, untrusting of possible damage to chiffon ruffles, he likewise seized the girl.

The right words came at last. For six months, he said, he had longed to tell her, and to ask her—

"But, Tom," she gasped, "you haven't yet—"

Her protest was smothered, and he lost no time in finishing what he had to say, reaching the climax by demanding an early date for their wedding.

"But, Tom, dear! you haven't—"

Mother entered softly, in time to hear her daughter in a strangely muffled voice answer, "June."

Mother was an astute woman. She withdrew softly, but a listener might have heard her pious ejaculation: "Thank Heaven! The New Year promises well."

The dying hours of the old year passed in the merriest dance the Griswold home had ever known. The bells

GOD THE CREATOR

Sunday School Lesson for Jan. 6, 1907

Specially Prepared for This Paper.

LESSON TEXT.—Genesis 1:1-25; Memory verses, 1-3.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth."

GENESIS.—The title of the book means origin, creation, beginnings. It belongs to what is known as the Pentateuch, or five books supposed to have been written by Moses.

SCRIPTURE REFERENCES.—John 1:3-5; Psalm 124:4; Acts, 14:17; Romans, 1:19, 20.

THE CREATION.—The story of creation is told in the simplest and briefest and most orderly way, as if to write it indelibly on the mind and memory of man; as, indeed, it has. It gives the impression of an inscription on a monument, as some one has suggested, like the Ten Commandments on the Tablets of Stone. Its poetic form aids the memory. The more science reveals of God's works, the more poetic do we find the acts and facts of God.

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

All are agreed that the Scriptures were not given to teach science, and do not teach science. They do not use scientific language, they do not teach science, but state facts in every literary form, in the common language of daily life. Hence, the varying theories of science do not affect its truth. A good example is the difference between the plain statement that the "sun sets," and the scientific statement about the sun standing still and the earth revolving. Most of the objections made to the accuracy of the Genesis account arise from the disregard of this principle, either in regard to geology or language. Ruskin well says (Modern Painters, Vol. IV, "Firmament"). "With respect to this whole chapter, we must remember always that it is intended for the instruction of all mankind, not for the learned reader only; and that, therefore, the most simple and natural interpretation is likeliest in general to be the true one."

Professor Rice, in his latest revision of Dana's school geology, repeatedly gives the general order of development. Plants, rhizopods (the earliest animal life), mollusks, fishes, reptiles, birds, mammals, man. A biologist told me that while plant life and animal life began at nearly the same time, yet as plant life was the sum of fewer qualities than animal life, plant life was lower in the scale than animal life, and before animal life in the sense that animal life directly or indirectly depended on plant life. Professor Rice calls these periods "the reign," or "the era," "the kingdom," "the group" of fishes, of reptiles, etc., and adds this note: "These expressions * * * are not to be understood as implying that the several groups of animals mentioned were confined to the era named in connection with them, but only that they were the most characteristic species of the era." That note should be understood as belonging to the description of each "day" in the Genesis record, and the word "day" should be interpreted as freely, as are "reign" and "kingdom" without any king, in the common language of a great geologist.

The opening sentence of the Bible is, perhaps, the most weighty sentence ever uttered. It is a declaration on nearly all the great problems now exercising scientists and philosophers—God, creation, the whole, eternity, cause, time, space, infinity, force, design, intelligence, will, destiny.—Austin Bierbower.

The unity of God. There is one God, and only one. In the earlier theological treatises, up to a very late date, one of the first things was to prove by all known arguments the unity of God. In our day science has settled the question. The unity of creation proclaims the unity of God. So far as geology has revealed the past, so far as the telescope and spectrum analysis, which have marvelously widened our knowledge of late years, can tell us—all parts of the universe are constructed on one plan and of the same materials.

The everlasting God is a personal God, with all the characteristics which make our souls personal, and how many more we know not. He has will, and wisdom, and affections, and power. He is "infinite, eternal, and unchangeable in his being, wisdom, power, holiness, justice, goodness, and truth."

This Creator God is our Creator and our Father. If we sum up in one ideal all that has been written or imagined, or found in all history, of the best that belongs to earthly fatherhood, we can get some idea of what the fatherhood of God means to us.

The fact that we have a God and Father brings with it certain duties—obedience, love, worship, prayer. Compare the first four commandments.

It also brings great privileges. Communion with such a God, the constant presence of such an ideal, has a mighty character-forming power. There is comfort, hope, strength, life, all good, in the consciousness that the infinite God is our Father, guide, and friend.

Practical Points.

God's works are a revelation of himself, as well as his word. Neither of them can we fully understand without the other. We need to make a study of both.

We learn from God's works of creation something of his wisdom, power, goodness, and love. The more we study them the more we learn to love, to wonder and adore. This wise and good God is our Father; we look upon his works and say, "My Father made them all." We rest in the love of the strongest; we trust in the guiding care of the wisest.

MEMORY OF "JOE" HAS FLEET

NOTED STATESMAN STRICKEN IN MIND AND BODY.

American Wife Shows Her Tireless Affection By Nursing Him Day and Night.

London, Dec. 21.—Both the friend and foe of Joseph Chamberlain, the former colonial secretary, were shocked to learn that the mind of the Mr. Kinley of England has become a blank.

It was known that he was bedridden with gout and other ailments, and it was said that he would never again enter the political arena. But that the great advocate of protection had lost his memory is an astounding revelation.

It is not so many months ago that the brilliant statesman was heard in a strong speech in Birmingham against free trade.

It is stated that he greatly overtaxed his strength at the celebration in honor of his 70th birthday at Birmingham with the result that he lost his memory completely. He can not now remember what has taken place even a few hours before.

The scenes at Highbury, the famous "Orchid" villa of the Chamberlains, as described by the newspaper correspondents, are pathetic in the extreme. The political lion lies helpless on his couch, his spirit showing anxiety to return to the parliamentary fray, but his frail physical and mental faculties are unable to obey the invisible power within him. At times he seems unable to recognize his closest friends.

His good wife, who, it will be remembered, is the daughter of the late W. C. Endicott, of Massachusetts, President Cleveland's first secretary of war, nurses him faithfully day and night.

In a Birmingham speech two years ago Mr. Chamberlain said regarding his American wife:

"In all the storm and turmoil and stress of the troublous times from which we are now emerging, I have had at least one source of solace in my wife. When under the double burden of the great responsibility that had fallen on me, and the venomous attack and lying misrepresentation of our professional enemies, my courage seemed like failing, her wise counsel her unbroken optimism sustained me. She has fortified me by her courage and cheered me by her sympathy. I have found in her my best and truest counselor."

BIG STICK WAS NOT EFFECTIVE

In Terrorizing 'Frisco's Board of Education.

San Francisco, Dec. 21.—Mrs. Flora B. Harris, widely known as a missionary, recently addressed a communication to the San Francisco board of education, in which she deplored the Japanese in public schools, and criticized what she termed "the provincial spirit" of the local officials. She deprecated the attempt to classify the Japanese as "Orientals," and expressed surprise that the children of any foreign residents should be "excluded from the public schools."

The board of education has framed a reply which will be mailed to Mrs. Harris. This reply asserts that the Japanese have not been "excluded" from the schools, "despite the fact that no less a personage than the president of the United States has employed a similar assertion in framing a message to congress and notwithstanding the wholly unfair report made of the entire school incident by the secretary of commerce and labor, Victor H. Metcalf."

Battle Royal On Negro Question.

Washington, Dec. 21.—Senator Joseph B. Foraker delivered one of the most powerful and dramatic philippics ever heard in the United States senate. The senator's subject was the recent wholesale discharge of colored troops without trial for alleged participation in riots at Brownsville, Tex. For two hours Mr. Foraker discussed the affair. The conclusion he drew at every turn of his argument was that President Roosevelt far exceeded his legal and constitutional rights in what he did, and that the colored battalion was far more sinned against than sinning. The speech was well received, and at its conclusion the senator was warmly congratulated.

Hitchcock Defies Senate.

Washington, Dec. 21.—Secretary of Interior Hitchcock, who was called before the senate committee on Indian affairs, declared that his order withdrawing 4,000,000 acres of land belonging to the five civilized tribes will stand, and the land will not be restored unless the investigation as to the legality of his act now in progress develops that he exceeded his authority.

Fired the Governor.

Jackson, Miss., Dec. 21.—After a row between Gov. Vardaman and other members of the board of control over the sale of cotton seed the board adopted caustic resolutions firing the governor from the committee on produce.

Misused the Mail.

Chicago, Dec. 21.—Fred M. Colvin of this city, was arrested by a United States deputy marshal on the charge of using the United States mails in an illegal manner to further the sale of stock in a mining company located near Santa, Col.

Creates a Bishop.

Rome, Dec. 21.—The pope received in private audience Cardinal Gotti, prefect of the propaganda, who submitted the appointment of Rev. A. Quertin to be bishop of Manchester. N. H. The appointment was ratified.

Berea College 1906-7

FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS

Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all

Over 50 instructors, 1017 students from 27 states. Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject. So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself where he can make most rapid progress.

Which Department Will You Enter?

THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade, (fractions and compound numbers) Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

Choice of Studies is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, two, three and four year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, four years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, three and four-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

Living Expenses are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

School Fees are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term (\$4.00 in lower Model Schools, \$6.00 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses).

Payment must be in advance, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the month. Installments are as follows:

For Winter Term (12 weeks)—First day, \$17.00 (besides \$1 deposit); 28th day, \$6.00; 56th day, \$6.00; total, \$29. If paid all in advance, \$28.

For Spring Term (10 weeks)—First day, \$14.40; 28th day, \$5.40; 56th day, \$2.70; total, \$22.50. If paid all in advance, \$22.00.

The two terms together, paid for in advance, at a reduction of \$2.50, making only \$49.00.

Longer Winter Term, (16 weeks)—First day, \$20.60; 28th day, \$8.00; 56th day, \$6.00; 84th day, \$5.40; total, \$39.00. If paid all in advance, \$37.00.

Refunding. Students excused to leave before end of term receive back all they have advanced on board and room, except that no allowance is made for any fraction of a week, and a fee of fifty cents is charged for leaving the boarding hall and fifty cents for leaving a room in term time. There is no refunding of incidental fee.

It Pays to Stay. When you have made your journey and are well started in school it pays to stay as long as possible.

The First Day of winter term is January 2, 1907.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary,

WILL C. GAMBLE,
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

THE NEW YEAR

By W. Reed Deunroy



The year departs with all his joys and fears, With all his losses and his gains, With all his smiles and tears, And in his place a smiling lad The brand New Year appears.

Let every lip be dumb, The future beckons with a smile, And hark! the forward drum.

Adown the pathway let us go, With hope to be our guide, With roses strewn along the way, The ugly thorns to hide.

The New Year comes with joyous tread, So greet him in his pride, The lessons we have learned are safe, We hold them in the breast.

Unfurl the flags and start a song, To greet what is to come, And of the past and all it was

Remembering the best, Once more we fare along life's path, And leave to time the rest.

that before the New Year dawned he would ask her. He would be a blithering fool no longer.

"I'll ask her to-night," he announced. Her mother was giving an informal dance to watch the old year out. Not less than 100 men would be there to bribe the orchestra for extra selections, or prolonged numbers, which they would sit out, or dance, with the lady of his heart.

"But," grimly, "I'll ask her. It's quite simple."

In his steady tramp around the room he knocked down a Japanese fire screen.

"In Japan they have a go-between. That must be a comfort."

pealed forth their welcome to the glad New Year, and the party, grouped with mother in the midst, waited breathlessly.

With a becoming maternal tremor in her voice, Mrs. Griswold announced the betrothal of her daughter to Mr. Thomas Wentworth.

In the still, small hours of that New Year's morning, Tom switched on the lights in his own room.

"After all, it was not so very difficult," he murmured.

But just how easy it had really been he realized when he picked up from his desk the letter of proposal, properly sealed and addressed, but undelivered.

and peas for coffee and use saffrasa for tea, and see how you like it.—Arlington Record.

Heard on the Corner.

"What do you intend to do, to-night, Jack?"

"The same thing that I have done every New Year's eve for the last ten years."

"What's that?"

"Swear off, so that I can start is fresh to-morrow."

New Year.

Every one cackles, And wrong retrieves; This is the season For fresh laid leaves.

Mexican MUSTANG LINIMENT

FOR THE Ailments of
HORSES COWS CALVES
MULES SHEEP and OXEN
FOR MAN OR BEAST

Mexican MUSTANG LINIMENT

THE HOME

Gingerbread.

Here are two well tried recipes for gingerbread, one made with hot water, the other with sour milk.

Gingerbread No. 1.—One-half cup molasses, one cup sour milk, one-half cup sugar, two cups flour, a little salt, one teaspoonful soda, one teaspoonful baking-powder, one teaspoonful each of cinnamon, cloves, and ginger.

Gingerbread No. 2.—One-half cup butter, one-half cup brown sugar, one cup molasses, one cup boiling water, one teaspoonful each of cloves, cinnamon, and ginger. Two well-beaten eggs, two and one-half cups flour, two teaspoonfuls soda dissolved in a little hot water.

Corn Crisps.—Pop some corn and place in a large kettle. Boil one cup of molasses, one cup of sugar and a half a cup of vinegar until it crisps when dropped into cold water. Pour this over two quarts of corn, measured after popping. Stir well with a long handled spoon. When mixed pour into a shallow baking pan that has been lined with waxed paper. Press it down firmly, lay a piece of waxed paper on top and over these a board, smaller than the top of pan, so it will fit upon the mixture. On this place a couple of flatirons. The next day remove the weight, board and paper, turn onto a clean board, remove paper from bottom and with a very sharp knife cut into slices. Lay these to dry, then wrap in waxed paper, or pile as they are on a pretty green plate.

THE SCHOOL

Look Ahead.

By Prof. Dinsmore.

The public schools for the year 1906 are closed. The efforts of the teacher whether good, bad or indifferent will be a matter of history. All opportunities for helping pupils to make advancement, for inspiring them to higher and nobler things are over. There is no profit in wasting time in useless regrets but it becomes a wise teacher to carefully review the work of the term as to its successes and failures. If we have had large success we should determine to push on to greater things. If we have failed in many particulars we should profit by our failures. No amount of failures can discourage the person who is determined to succeed.

However, if we are to improve as we should, we must not lose a moment's time of our precious vacation. If we do not improve we shall inevitably go backward. If we stand still we shall rust and accumulate a covering of moss that will unfit us for the fullest service. The question as to how we can spend our vacation months to our own and our future pupils best advantage is a vital one.

Let us consider what we need.

We need first of all to perfect our knowledge of the branches we must teach. To do this we should know something besides the mere matter of the text books. In history and geography and physiology our knowledge should be larger and broader than that of the books which the pupils use. Every teacher knows that the books used in the district schools contain only the elements of subjects of which they treat. The teacher's knowledge should go much beyond this.

Second, the object of education is not so much to furnish knowledge as to train and discipline the mind. The teacher should have a trained mind. To obtain this we must study those branches that are particularly fitted to train the mind, branches above the common school course. Something in this line should be done because our own self improvement means better teaching and therefore our pupils as well as ourselves will be benefited.

Third, we should know more about our profession. Real teaching is a real profession that is not learned in a year or two. Many important things however can be learned in one vacation that will double or triple the value of a teacher's services. Reading books on teaching is good but we need the living touch of experienced teachers to interpret the books and to add their own ideas.

Fourth, we need to observe others teach. We can often gain more by watching a first class teacher for thirty minutes than we could in reading an entire book. A little practice teaching along with this observation under wise direction will add very much to our personal equipment giving strength and assurance. In this way we may greatly improve our methods.

Fifth, we need to enlarge our stock of general knowledge by reading, by hearing good lectures and by coming in contact with other minds that like our own are being constantly enriched.

Sixth, we need the association of Christian people who are earnestly endeavoring to make the world better, who by experience and training have acquired wise and efficient ways of helping those who need help most. This is one of the most efficient means of grace and one we are not likely to overvalue.

The above are perhaps the chief needs of teachers and of those who are expecting to teach next year. The next question is, how shall they be met.

Certainly by attending some good school. Some teachers undertake to fit themselves by taking a correspondence course but it is very unsatisfactory. Probably nine out of every ten who undertake it give it up in a short time. It is very discouraging to study by one's self without a teacher. One may go on for days without knowing whether he is right or wrong and when he finds out is liable to have to go over the ground again to get right. He has not the spur of classmates, of regular times for study and recitation and of the inspiration and broader views of a teacher. A correspondence course may be better than nothing but to attend a good school is infinitely better.

Then the question comes what school shall I attend? By all means attend the best within reach, or at least go to the one where you can get the most for your money. Most teachers have no money to waste on frills.

They cannot afford to go to high priced schools. Neither can they afford to attend a school that has no equipment but blackboards and a few fairly good teachers.

If there is a large school within reach that is finely equipped and has an established reputation for excellence and is within your means, by all odds go to it.

We believe Berea is such a school. Certainly it can give more in proportion to the expense of attending than any other school in Kentucky. There is the advantage of a large and well trained faculty, the largest college library in the state, splendid buildings and fine equipment. A hospital, college physician, literary societies, free classes in music, fine study rooms and excellent lectures are some of Berea's advantages. There are many others. Berea's students stand well everywhere.

A glance at the item of expenses in the catalog shows that the entire cost of a term at Berea is less than board would be almost any where else. Can any one who is looking for a school afford to miss such a chance?

Eighth Kentucky History.

Thrilling Story of the Part this Distinguished Regiment took in the Civil War

CHAPTER XIII.—Continued.

We found only one of the Eighth boys in the general field hospital. Presley Sloan, Company D, had been knocked senseless by a piece of shell on the evening of the 20th of September. The leaves that had drifted where he fell caught fire, and burned the skin from his entire body. He said he had suffered terribly, but was in a fair way of recovery. A very sad case of destitution, caused by war, was that of Mr. Powell, who, with his wife and six children, were hovering under a few old pieces of

tents and quilts, near our encampment. They had fled from their burning dwelling during the battle of Chickamauga, penniless, roofless, and nearly friendless. One of his little boys died a few days after our arrival at the hospital, and some of our boys made a rude coffin and buried him for the stricken parents. The 1st of October the brigade received orders to march. Our fatigued duty-men were ordered back to their respective regiments, and the 1st of November, with some reluctance, we left our half finished cabins. Some of the men said, "If we're going where we can get full rations once more, it is all right."

When we arrived at headquarters the 1st November, tents, camp and garrison equipage, officers' baggage, including desks, company books, etc., were packed into a pile, a guard detailed and left to guard them, and

the brigade marched to the river, where we had to wait three hours for repairs to the pontoon bridge, which had been damaged by large rafts of logs set adrift by the rebels. We then marched single file over the treacherous, swaying bridge, and run the gauntlet up through Lookout Valley, under fire of the enemy's heavy guns stationed on Lookout Mountain. None of the brigade, however, were hurt. We bivouacked at Wauhatchie, the numerous fires of the enemy twinkling like stars on frowning Lookout.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Students' Journal

Containing Breezy Notes of Coming Events and Past Trials and Triumphs of Berea Students

"Now is the winter of our discontent," as Will Shakespeare used to say. We are longing for more worlds and professions to conquer. Having finished our fall term's work so completely that some of it will never recover, we are recuperating and preparing for the coming struggle of the winter term, and like warhorses snuffing the air and smelling the battle from afar, we are impatient of the few days of truce that still remain.

We have "gone into winter quarters," as the custom is at this time of year; indeed we have gone through most of our winter quarters, and have only a few nickels and pennies left, and have to save those to pacify Mr. Osborne with next Wednesday.

Good resolutions are nearly due. We are going to take time by the forelock and have the resolutions all debated and decided, "three in the affirmative," and passed by a unanimous vote, before school begins. Our two principal resolutions will be as follows:

First, we will be good this term. There are many reasons in favor of it and no good ones against it, and we intend to prove that Mark Twain was a despicable prevaricator when he said: "Be good and you will be lonesome," for with the whole crowd being good, it will be the other fellows who are lonesome.

Secondly, we will make the Students Journal more interesting by each taking a share in sending in news from our classes, literary societies and everything else worth talking about, and by having our student editors impeached if they fail to get their news in promptly and regularly.

Last week Wednesday night the A Rhetorical class put the final touches to a good term with their entertainment given in the chapel. They all showed the fine training of their teacher, Prof. Raine. Mr. Hunt and Mr. Francis Clark gave very interesting recitations. L. J. Cook read a good paper on "Habit," Mr. Gerdes read an account of Dr. Grenfell's work in Labrador, Mr. Hoffman recited a fine poem he had written on "The Wandering Jew," Mr. Felmy gave a stirring oration on "The Juvenile Court," Mr. Kindard read a very interesting story he had written on "The Surrender of the North," and Miss Bess Hays read a strong essay on "The New Kentucky." A pretty selection from the orchestra opened the program. A large and appreciative crowd was present.

The vacation doings of some of the students will be of interest.

Howard Gamble is spending his vacation in Indian Territory.

Mr. Powers is at the hospital. He is reported as getting along nicely.

Miss Glenna Peterson will be in town during vacation, and will assist the Berea Banking Company part of the time.

Some of Miss Matilda Cook's friends from Wildie spent Saturday night with her.

Miss Harriet Eyler is spending vacation with her people at her home in New Market, O.

Miss Elizabeth Byron is at her home in Bowling Green, O.

Miss Joy Hillis and little brother are at their home in Oberlin, O.

Miss Mary Jones is spending the Christmas holidays at her home in Wildie.

Miss Iona Redfern has gone home and will not be back in school next term. We are sorry to have her go.

Miss Amanda Renick is at her home in Woodstock, Ills.

Miss May Harrison is visiting relatives in Lexington, Ky.

Miss Bess Rathburn is spending vacation with her cousin Miss Mary Fee of Clarksville, Ind.

We are expecting a larger number of students the Winter Term than ever before.

The vacation has passed most pleasantly. More than a hundred students have been at the boarding hall. There were Christmas trees at the Hall and at the Parish House, and several delightful social gatherings. There has been some good skating. Dr. Thompson showed a superb set of stereopticon views at the Chapel on Wednesday.

THE BOY AND THE LAND.

A Letter to Boys.

By W. H. Flannery.

University of Wisconsin, Madison, Dec. 17.

I want to talk a little while with the boys. The older ones may listen—and the girls too; I hope they will—but it is to the boys of Old Kentucky, the boys at home and the boys who are not at home, whose attention I especially wish to have for a short time.

As a rule, the average Kentucky boy, it seems to me, thinks too little of the importance of owning a piece of land and knowing how to handle it. He seems to look upon farm life as a kind of drudgery and a thing to be shunned, and has not yet learned what it may sometime mean to him to own it only a few acres, yet some spot of earth he can fall back upon and from which he can defy the world. Where he can create his own living independent of others, where he need not intercept any man's money, but produce the dollars he spends, and then hand them over for the benefit and enrichment of others. It seems to me that this is a sufficient ambition for any young man and that whatever a boy hoped to make himself in the trade and professional world, his first great achievement should be the possession of at least a small piece of land and knowledge of how to make a living from it for himself.

There is another thought I wish to leave with you, and that is the difference between the farm home and the city home. I do not wish to reflect upon any home,—but have you ever thought of it, boys,—one of these homes has to be supported by its own, while the other supports the one who owns it. It matters not how costly or how beautiful the city home is, when the hand that made it ceases to bring money from outside to support it, it no longer affords shelter for those who trust it. I have seen it—you have seen it: Just when the widow and her children most need its protection, they had to go out from under its helpless roof, because it could not feed them, it could not cloth them, it could not pay its own taxes. Will a farm home do this? Never, if it is properly handled and those living there are taught that farming is a profession, a trade, one to be mastered, and one to be proud of.

When I say there is not a young man who cannot own a self-supporting farm, I mean it. One reason why so many fail to do this and think they cannot, is they imagine a farm must be a great big piece of land, from one hundred to five hundred acres. Ten or twenty acres, when made to do its best will keep any man busy and a sure living. Forty acres is a great big farm, and but few men can make eighty acres begin to do what it is capable of doing. Few farmers really do know what they do get out of their farms.

A few days ago I heard a city lady remark that it took nearly fifteen hundred dollars for rent and living for her small family. I thought she must be mistaken, but when I put down rent, water, wood, milk, butter, eggs, chickens, vegetables, and forty one other things that the farm afforded, which many farmers made no account of, I saw where I was wrong.

NO NEED OF DRUDGERY.

The right kind of farming to large extent eliminates drudgery. It is the long hours and the longer chores that drive many a boy from home forever, but neither long hours nor the longer chores are any more necessary to a well managed farm than to any other business. We are learning to simplify our chores, and so specialize our farm work that reasonable time to live and enjoy life are to be found on the well regulated farm.

The time is gone by—if ever there was such a time—when a boy should be ashamed of coming from the farm or of being a farmer. It used to be that only the dull boys—the ones who could not succeed at anything else,—were left on the farm, but now it is different. We are learning that it takes the best intellect as well as machinery and live stock to make the farm pay.

Berea College offers a course that will help the boys of Kentucky to get more out of their farms, and I am not writing this for Berea College, but because I have faith in scientific farming. Kentucky is a fine state, but I believe we farmers can make it better by applying scientific methods and better systems in all our farm operations.

Perhaps it would interest you to know what the farmers are doing out here in Wisconsin. To make their farms pay more, they are using every opportunity to give their sons and daughters too, training in some line of agriculture. There are thirteen hundred of them attending the College of Agriculture at this place, rich and the poor, all striving for the same end. Will you stop and ask yourself what I all mean? There are 2,900 graduates of this school who are operating the creameries in this state; several thousand doing well in other lines, and

many hundreds of calls for men trained in this branch of science that can not be filled. Boys, if you want to have a part in this great progress in which the world is now moving ahead by leaps and bounds, get ready for our farmers' course next winter.

There are too many young people who think that they must be teachers. We need good teachers, of course, but the teaching profession is already overcrowded. I have nothing to say derogatory to the normal courses anywhere, but I do believe that for the good of the country, too many of our young people are drifting that way. There are plenty of teachers already, what we need now is good farmers to support them so they will not have to send their money out of the state for the things the people must have that the farmers ought to supply.

There never was a time in the history of the world when properly conducted farming brought the inducements to young men that it does now.

HIT SWITCH ENGINE

Passenger Train on the Soo Railroad Is Smashed.

SCORE PERSONS KILLED OR HURT

Mad Race Between Rescuers and the Flames, but by Strenuous Effort Imprisoned Passengers Are Removed—Day Coaches Go Down an Embankment and Overturn.

St. Paul, Dec. 24.—Ten people are known to be dead, six others are fatally injured and at least 25 others were badly hurt in the wreck of an eastbound train on the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie railroad at Enderlin, N. D. The train wrecked was the accommodation, which runs from Moose Jaw, Can., to St. Paul. It is due at Enderlin at 11:45 p. m., but was about two hours late. The engineer was running at high speed in an endeavor to make up the lost time. As he swung around a curve just before entering the yards at Enderlin, a switch engine was shifting a string of box cars into a siding. The cars did not clear the main track and the passenger engine collided head-on with the switch engine. Both engines were totally wrecked and the passenger cars were thrown in confusion down a small embankment at the side of the track. Several of the day coaches were turned bottom-side up, and the passengers plied beneath the wreckage, which took fire from the stoves used to heat the cars.

The passenger train was heavily loaded with people going to their homes in the east to spend the holidays. Most of the casualties occurred in the smoking car and the first day coach, both of which were badly splintered.

Enderlin is the divisional headquarters of the railroad, and a rescue party was soon at hand endeavoring to release the imprisoned passengers from their perilous position. The groans of the dying mingled with the cries of anguish of the passengers less severely hurt, but who were in imminent danger from the flames, which were spreading fast through the cars. Axes were wielded by willing hands and the roofs of the overturned cars were broken open and the dead and injured taken out as quickly as possible. It was a race between the rescuers and the flames, but by herculean efforts all of the injured were removed before the flames reached them.

Turned Over to Testifying. New York, Dec. 20.—Testifying in the suit brought by the state of Missouri against the Standard Oil company, the Waters-Pierce Oil company and the Republic Oil company to stop them from doing business in Missouri, C. L. Nichols, president of the Republic Oil company, declared that as a result of the disclosures made in the proceedings the usefulness of the Republic Oil company as a supposed competitor of the Standard Oil company had ended. The entire business of the company outside of Missouri, he said, had been turned over to the Standard Oil company of New Jersey.

Kentuckian Shoots Five.

Charleston, W. Va., Dec. 19.—In a row near the postoffice of Blue Creek, George Goodwin, a Kentucky man, shot five men, one fatally. William Armstrong, whose lungs were perforated, will die. The other wounded are: John Cart, shot about the eyes; Mark Cart, shot in the right hand; Walter Cart shot in hip and shoulder; Laurie Kelly, shot in the arm. After a race with the sheriff, who shot at Goodwin six times, he was captured and brought to jail here. The row began over a trivial dispute between two of the men.

Victims of Ship Disaster.

Vicksburg, Miss., Dec. 21.—According to the latest news obtainable by telephone from places near Gold Dust Landing, where the steamer W. L. Revell blew up, the list of dead and missing totals 14 and the injured include four white men and several negroes. The white dead are: Captain John A. Quackenbush, master, Vicksburg; L. Wade Quackenbush, Vicksburg; the clerk, Joseph Smith, Yazoo City; Leval Yeger, Jackson.

JAPANESE QUESTION.

President's Comment on Secretary Metcalf's Report.

Washington, Dec. 19.—President Roosevelt transmitted to congress Secretary Metcalf's report on the Japanese situation in San Francisco, accompanying it with recommendations of his own. The president says:

The report deals with three matters of controversy—first, the exclusion of the Japanese children from the San Francisco schools; second, the boycotting of Japanese restaurants, and third, acts of violence committed against the Japanese. As to the first matter, I call your special attention to the very small number of Japanese children who attend school, to the testimony as to the brightness, cleanliness and good behavior of these Japanese children in the schools, and to the fact that, owing to their being scattered throughout the city, the requirement for them all to go to one special school is impossible of fulfillment and means that they can not have school facilities.

Let me point out further that there would be no objection whatever to excluding from the schools any Japanese on account of age. It is obviously not desirable that young men should go to school with children. The only point is the exclusion of the children themselves. The number of Japanese children attending the public schools in San Francisco is very small. The government has already directed that suit be brought to test the constitutionality of the act in question; but my very earnest hope is that such suit will not be necessary and that, as a matter of courtesy, the citizens of San Francisco will refuse to deprive these young Japanese children of education and will permit them to go to the schools.

The question as to the violence against the Japanese is most admirably put by Secretary Metcalf, and I have nothing to add to his statement. I am entirely confident that, as Secretary Metcalf says, the overwhelming sentiment of the state of California is for law, order and for the protection of the Japanese in their persons and property. Both the chief of police and the acting mayor of San Francisco assured Secretary Metcalf that everything possible would be done to protect the Japanese in the city.

I authorized and directed Secretary Metcalf to state that if there was failure to protect persons and property, then the entire power of the federal government within the limits of the constitution would be used promptly and vigorously to enforce the observance of our treaty, which treaty guaranteed to Japanese residents everywhere in the Union full and perfect protection for their persons and property; and to this end everything in my power would be done, and all the forces of the United States, both civil and military, which I could lawfully employ, would be employed.

Train Goes Down Precipice.

Monterey, Mexico, Dec. 19.—News has been received here from Puebla telling of a railroad wreck that occurred between that city and Tlaxiotepec. The accident was caused by the bolt of an engine falling on the track and causing the whole train to go down a precipice. The engineer and firemen were instantly killed. Some of the passengers, it is reported, were also killed, and others injured.

Jeffries the Referee.

Tonopah, Nev., Dec. 20.—It has been decided that James J. Jeffries shall referee the Gans-Herman fight. The articles of agreement gave the Casino Athletic club the right of selection if the principals can not agree. Jeffries was offered \$1,000 and expenses to referee, and has accepted.

Bryan at Columbus.

Columbus, O., Dec. 19.—William J. Bryan has accepted the invitation of the Columbus board of trade to speak at its annual banquet, which will be held in Memorial hall on Feb. 20. The subject on which Mr. Bryan will speak has not been announced.

Conductor Killed.

South Bend, Ind., Dec. 19.—Thomas Corbett, conductor on the "Three I" railroad, fell between the cars and was literally ground to pieces here. Corbett lived at Kankakee, Ill. Within seven weeks six persons have met death in local railroad yards.

Burns a Sentenced.

New York, Dec. 18.—George Burnham, Jr., general counsel for the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance company, recently convicted of larceny, was sentenced to two years in state prison.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago — Cattle: Common to prime steers, \$4 00@7 40; cows, \$2 75@4 75; heifers, \$2 00@5 00; bulls, \$2 40@4 50; stockers and feeders, \$2 40@4 50. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, \$2 75@5 75; lambs, \$7 00@7 75; yearlings, \$4 00@6 25. Calves \$2 75@5 50. Hogs — Choice to prime heavy, \$6 25@6 50; medium to good heavy, \$5 25@5 75; butcher weights, \$4 25@5 25; good to prime mixed, \$5 25@5 75; packing, \$2 00@2 25; pigs, \$4 00@5 25. Wheat—No. 2 red, 75¢.

East Buffalo, N. Y.—Cattle: Good to choice export cattle, \$5 50@6 00; shipping steers, \$5 40@5 75; butcher cattle, \$4 50@5 00; heifers, \$3 00@4 50; fat cows and bulls, \$3 10@4 50; milkers and springers, \$25 00@35 00. Sheep and Lambs—Yearlings, \$5 75@6 25; mixed sheep, \$5 25@5 40; wethers, \$5 50@5 65; ewes, \$5 00@5 25; spring lambs, \$5 50@7 50. Calves—Best, \$5 50@7 50. Hogs—Heavy hogs, \$6 50@6 75; medium Yorkers, \$6 50@6 75; pigs, \$4 50@5 50; stage, \$4 50@5 50; roughs, \$5 75@6 75.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Cattle: Choice, \$5 75@6 00; prime, \$5 40@5 65; tidy butchers, \$4 50@5 00; heifers, \$2 50@4 40; cows, \$2 50@4 50; bulls, \$2 50@4 50; fresh cows, \$25 00@35 00. Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, \$5 30@5 40; good mixed, \$5 00@5 25; lambs, \$5 00@7 25. Calves—\$5 00@5 75. Hogs—Heavy hogs, \$6 45; medium Yorkers and pigs, \$5 40.

Cleveland — Cattle: Prime fat-fed, \$6 00@7 75; fat steers, \$4 25@5 25; fat cows, \$3 50@3 75; bulls, \$3 25@3 75; heifers, \$3 50@4 50; milkers and springers, \$15 00@20 00. Sheep and Lambs—Choice lambs, \$6 00@7 00; wethers \$5 25@5 50; mixed, \$5 25@5 50; ewes, \$4 75@5 00. Calves, \$5 00. Hogs—Yorkers, \$5 30; mediums, \$5 25; pigs, \$5 30; roughs, \$5 60@5 75; stage, \$4 50@4 75.

Cincinnati — Wheat: No. 2 red, 70¢. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 43¢@44¢. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 37¢@38¢. Rye—No. 2, 71¢. Lard—\$2 65. Bacon—\$10 00. H-meat—\$8 75. Hogs—\$5 50@6 50. C-meat—\$2 00@2 50. S-carp—\$2 00@4 75. Lamb—\$4 25@7 75.

OSTON—Wool: Ohio and Pennsylvania XX above, 33¢@34¢. X, 31¢. No. 1, 29¢@30¢. No. 2, 28¢@29¢. Fine unwashed, 25¢@26¢; delaine washed, 27¢@28¢; delaine unwashed, 26¢@27¢. Kentucky and Indiana combing 4-blood, 22¢@24¢; 4-blood, 21¢@22¢.

Toledo — Wheat, 75¢; corn, 41¢; oats, 37¢; rye, 55¢; cloverseed, 21¢.


1906

A REVIEW

OF THE

HISTORY of the

PAST YEAR



CUBAN REVOLUTION



Secretary Taft.



SEISMIC DISTURBANCES

SEISMIC DISTURBANCES

CRIME**CRIME**

- 24—Six large business firms of Kansas City admit receiving rebates from N. Y. freight broker.
- 25—J. E. Gillett and R. A. Grandin, former vice presidents of Mutual Life, indicted for forgery and perjury.
- 26—John H. H. found guilty at Kansas City of accepting rebates from railroads.
- 12—J. H. H. found guilty at Kansas City of granting concessions to leading packers.
- 13—J. H. H. Pittsburgh millionaire killed Stanford white, noted architect and millionaire, at Madison Square.
- 14—Edna N. H. alleged infidelity with wife, formerly Evelyn Nesbit.
- 15—Thaw indicted for murder in first degree for killing White.
- 16—Thaw pleads not guilty to murder.
- 17—Negro hanged and burned near Womack, I. T., by mob for assault on white.
- 6—C. & A. railroad and 2 former officials found guilty at Chicago of granting rebates.
- 30—J. A. Cook, ex-circuit court clerk, found guilty at Chicago of conspiracy to defraud Cook county; sentenced to prison.

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- 25—J. E. Gillett and R. A. Grandin, former vice presidents of Mutual Life, indicted for forgery and perjury.
- 26—Jury found guilty at Kansas City of accepting rebates from railroads.
- 12—Jury found guilty at Kansas City of granting concessions to leading packers.
- 13—Pittsburgh millionaire killed Stanford white, noted architect and millionaire, at Madison Square.
- 14—Renn, N. Y., found guilty of intimacy with wife, formerly Evelyn Nesbit.
- 15—Thaw indicted for murder in first degree for killing White.
- 16—Thaw pleads not guilty to murder.
- 17—Negro hanged and burned near Womack, L. T., by mob for assault on white.
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GOVERNMENT AND POLITICAL

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Aug. 1—Iowa Republicans renominate A. B. Cummings for governor at Des Moines.

16—Speaker Cannon renominated for congress at Danville, Ill.

17—Chicago appoints Republican member interstate commerce commission.

Sep. 10—Cong. C. E. Littlefield, Republican of Maine, reelected.

19—President extends eight-hour law to apply to all public work.

20—New York nominates for governor by New York Democrats at Buffalo... Chas. E. Hughes nominated for governor by New York Republicans at Saratoga.

Oct. 3—Senator Beveridge opens Republican campaign at Des Moines, Ia.

Nov. 6—Columbian exposition at country: Chas. E. Hughes defeats W. R. Hearst ticket for governor of New York; Hearst elected rest of states ticket... Republicans elect governors and majorities of state ticket in Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Kansas, Nebraska, New Hampshire and Colorado; state election tickets in Illinois, Ohio, Connecticut and Pennsylvania; Democrats win in Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey and the south; Republican majority in house cut down.

20—John A. McElhenny appointed civil service commissioner.

Dec. 3—Final session of Fifty-fifth congress begins.

10—John W. Riddle, minister to Roumania, resigns.

11—Ambassador Meyer at St. Petersburg.

19—President sends special message to congress urging full citizenship for Porto Ricans.

BUSINESS FAILURES

BUSINESS FAILURES

NECROLOGY

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Dec. 2—Mark Hassler, noted musical director and composer, at Philadelphia.
8—Bishop G. E. Seymour, of Episcopal diocese of Springfield, Ill., at Springfield... Ex-Gov. A. Garcelon, of Maine at Lewiston.
9—Dr. F. Henrotin, leading Chicago physician, at Chicago... Capt. "Billy" Williams, famous turfman, at New Orleans.

FIRES

FIRES

SPORTING

SPORTING

SPORTING

CASUALTIES

CASUALTIES

- 28.—At Danversport, Wash., 6 men by drowning.
- 29.—At Shaw Hollow, Pa., 7 in train wreck.
- Sep. 8.—Four Italians at Naugatuck Conn., by police in dispute.
- 9.—Four carmen killed by falling load.
- 15.—Seven in train wreck at Cimarron River, Okla.
- Oct. 1.—At Tellico, Tenn., by dynamite explosion; property damaged, \$500,000.
- 25.—Six in rail collision, near Danville, Ill.
- Nov. 1.—Two men, one constable destroyed Mobile, Ala., and Pensola, Fla. loss of life estimated at 150; property lost, \$12,000.
- Oct. 28.—Train of three electric cars carrying 51 persons jumped from trestle near Atlantic City, N. J., carrying about 100 passengers. Five dead, fifty-four bodies recovered.
- 31.—Cloudburst at Mobile, Ala., causing overflow.
- Twenty-nine known dead and many more entombed by explosion at Focaia, A. J. A. (A. J. A.)
- Eighty-one killed, score injured in rear-end collision near Troy, N. Y.
- Shipwreck off coast of Florida between Cuba and Central America, causing heavy loss of life and damage to property.
- 21.—Considerable property damaged by storm along eastern slope of Rockies from Wyoming to New Mexico.
- 25.—Rock falls from cliff by fire which destroyed Chamber of Commerce Bldg Nov. 12.—At Cleveland, O., six by boiler explosion.
- 29.—Forty-two lives lost by sinking of steamer Dix in harbor at Seattle, Wash.
- Steamer "Columbia," owned by local driver, killed in collision of racing auto at Philadelphia.
- Dec. 1.—Spencer, president Southern Railway Co., and 6 others in rear end collision near Lynchburg, Va.
- Dec. 4.—Clifton, Ariz., partly destroyed by fire caused by lightning dam and several persons drowned.... Four children burned to death in home near Westfield, N. Y.
- 7.—At Ithaca, N. Y., 7 perish in burning of fraternity house at Cornell university.
- Lewisston, Me., in head-on collision.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN

FOREIGN

INDUSTRIAL

INDUSTRIAL

- 20—United Mine Workers levy tax of cents per capita for those idle during Oct. 17—Wages of several thousand silver miners in Aspen, Col., district increased 10%—Employees of all employees of Pennsylvania railroads on lines east and west of Pittsburgh increased; nearly 150,000 men affected
- 21—Saraty-sixty-one converts to American Federation of Labor opened at Minneapolis
- 22—Farm union, affiliated with American Federation of Labor; organization claims membership of over million
- 24—Saraty-Congress elected president American Federation of Labor at Minneapolis
- 26—In trial of union teamsters at Chicago defendants indicted
- Dec. 16—Two thousand members Industrial Workers of World struck at Schenectady, N. Y., because of refusal General Electric Co. to reinstate 3 men

REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA

REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA

MISCELLANEOUS

MISCELLANEOUS

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

Correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY. CLOVER BOTTOM.

December 23.—James Baker has opened a brick-yard.—School at this place closed last Friday, many visitors were present and a good time was reported. Sorry to lose such a good instructor and teacher as Miss Moyers.—John Young of Climax and George Wild were the guests of Lewis McGuire and family, Sunday.—Born on the 14th to Mr. and Mrs. John Durham twin boys one of which is now dead.—Mrs. Fred Bales of near this place came near being drowned Wednesday night. She was rescued and Dr. Baker was summoned. She is said to be in a critical condition.—Died on the 15th, the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Cassius Van. Death was due to croup.—James Durham had a barn raising Wednesday at his new home. The ladies also had a quilting bee.

SAND GAP.

Dec. 23.—Bradley, the little son of John Durham was very badly lost a few nights ago. The whole neighborhood was aroused in searching for him, and after midnight succeeded in finding him at the home of William Morris on Birch Lick.—Mrs. Newton Hurley and little daughter Gracie, have been very sick but are slowly improving.—Mrs. James W. Williams and Mrs. Isaac Hobbs are on the sick list.—Ora, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sheridan Johnson, died of consumption the 15th of this month. The remains were entered in the Durham cemetery beside those of her brother, whose death was only one month previous to hers. It is indeed a sad incident and the community extends greatest sympathy to the bereaved family.—Andy, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Austin Huff, is very low with typhoid.—Old aunt Elizabeth Williams who has been ill for some time, is up again.—Nathan Pearson is having his houses finished. He says they will "sorter be more comfortable and sorter look better."—Rosie and Maggie Harrison went to mill Tuesday.—Ed. Durham is spending Christmas with Wind Caverites.—Your correspondent wishes to correct a little mistake made in the printing of the Sand Gap news in the issue of the Citizen of Dec. 6, wherein was stated that Tyler the nursery agent, said the sooner he had fruit the sooner he would get married, etc. Mr. Tyler did not say that, but C. S. Durham was putting out his fruit trees and said the earlier he had fruit the earlier he would get married, etc.—Happy New Year to all.

MIDDLE FORK.

Dec. 20.—We have had lots of rain and fine tides for logs floating at this place.—Wes. Angel, Robert Tussey and others made a business trip to Livingston, Monday.—Mr. Doss and John Wilson made a pleasant call at Wes. Angels Saturday night and attended church at Letter Box, Sunday.—Miss Demie Cole was the guest of Misses Dellie and Minnie Angel Saturday night.—Mrs. Wes. Angel and Miss Dellie Angel visited Mrs. Mary Cale Sunday last.—Mr. and Mrs. John Summers have a bouncing boy.

MAULDEN.

Dec. 24.—Sam Wolfe, who has been in the picture business, has returned home.—There was a candy party at Andy Minter's Saturday night, with quite a large crowd in attendance.—The widow Wilson's children are ill with whooping cough.—Misses Lottie and Cara Davis attended church at Maulden Sunday.—There is going to be an exhibition at the Bethlehem School New Years day.—We are having lots of rain and snow.—Floating staves has been the occupation of the boys for the past week.—Mr. Herbert Moore has been ill but is somewhat better.—There was a Christmas tree at Hickory Flat last Saturday.—Alfred Moore, who has been teaching at Sand Springs, returned home Friday.—Miss Fannie Davis and Miss Maggie Welsh are talking of attending school at Berea this winter.

HURLEY.

Dec. 21.—There was a big tide in Indian Creek Monday; the school teacher, being water bound had to dismiss school.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hurely a fine girl, Sunday morning.—J. W. and Lewis Marcum of Waneta, Kentucky, passed thru here this week buying fur hides.—Johnnie Lake of this place sold Green Lake of Evergreen a mule, Monday for \$110.—John Morris of this place is very low with heart trouble.—Jack Lake and his sons Jobie and Lewis of Horse Lick, visited Johnnie Lake of this place Sunday night, and attended county court at McKee Monday.—Isaac Morris of Pine Knot visited

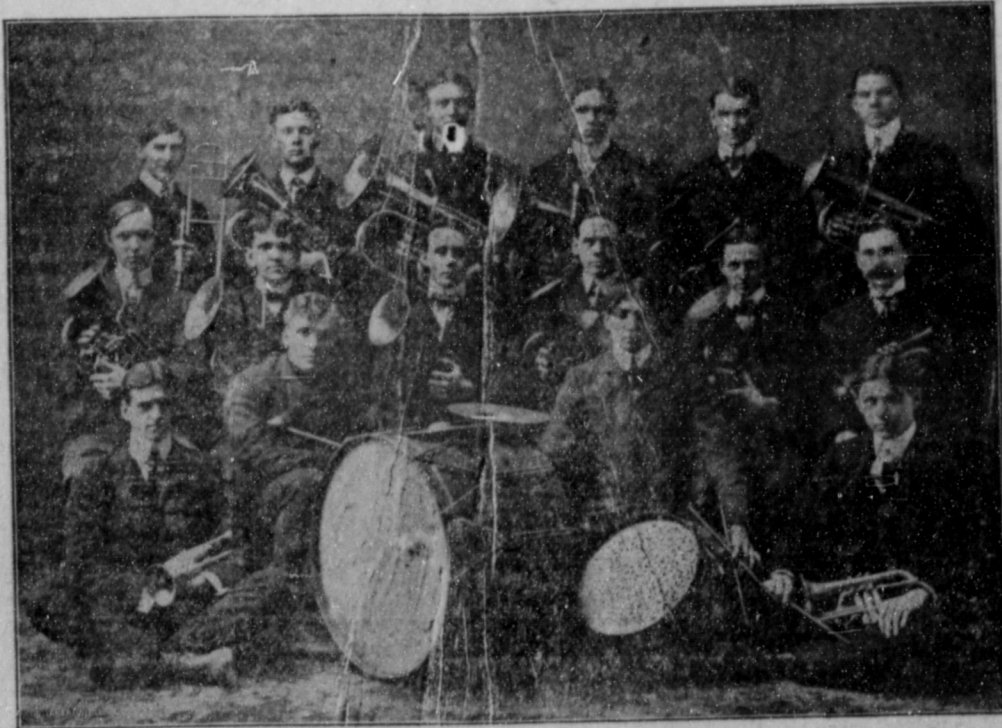
his brother T. L. Morris, Tuesday night.—Ellen Roberts was the guest of Kizzie Isaacs and Sitha Angel Friday night.—Mrs. Canada Morris and daughter Jaley and Mrs. Green McCollum of Hooten Creek were the guests of Mrs. John Moore, Tuesday.—Emma and Lizzie Isaacs and their brother Charles Isaacs of Egypt, Kentucky, visited at Jacob H. Gabbard's Saturday night.—Tommie Angel visited Nannie Gabbard, Tuesday.—Mrs. Mariah Stephens visited Mrs. Lillie J. Moore Saturday.—Mrs. Letho Gabbard visited at Jacob H. Gabbard's Wednesday.—Katherine McCollum visited her daughter, Sarah B. Hurley, Wednesday.—Sitha Angel and Kizzie Isaacs visited at W. M. Hurley's Monday.—Louis Gabbard who has been staying with Mrs. Fanny Hays of McKee visited home folks on Hooten Creek Sunday.—Old Mr. Cornelius Roberts died Thursday morning of consumption he had been nearly down for several years. He leaves four children to mourn his death. His remains will be taken to the Hamilton Graveyard near McKee.

MADISON COUNTY. DULUTH.

Dec. 21.—Mrs. John Turner and family left last Friday for Illinois where they will make their home.—Mrs. Banner Lynch is on the sick list.—Mr. John Hirley has returned from Illinois and is visiting his sisters at Duluth, Mrs. Martha Hunter and Mrs. Sarah Webb.—While on his way to Irvine drummer Wilson called at I. A. Hunter's Friday.—Friday night a Christmas tree and a box supper was held at the Mallory school house, a fine time was reported.

ESTILL COUNTY. WAGERSVILLE.

Dec. 24.—Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Edwards are the proud parents of a fine boy, born the 20th.—Misses Nettie and Bessie Wagers who have been in school in Richmond are spending the holidays at home, on Station Camp.—Mr. Vernon Scrivner was the guest of Jim Bill Wagers Saturday night.—Miss Retha Scrivner, Messrs J. B. Wagers, Ambrose Wilson, Jim Warford, Ambrose Wagers and Vernon Scrivner were the guests of Misses Kathryn and Fannie Wagers, Saturday night and Sunday.—Mrs. A. E. Scrivner is visiting her daughter Mrs. Jeff Wagers, this week.—Mr. James Wilson of this place, and Miss Carrie Bayha of Middletown, Ohio, were married at the bride's home Dec. 19 and came to Kentucky to make their future home; we wish them a long and happy life.—Mr. Wm. Fox is very low with typhoid fever.—Mrs. W. F. Parsons of Hamilton, Ohio is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Arvine, near Wagersville.



THE COLLEGE BAND.

DID YOU KNOW?

The College Boarding Hall was never so popular as this year? During the first weeks of the fall term the young men at the Hall gained an average of 7.88 pounds apiece, and the young ladies gained on an average 6.19 pounds each! That means good living. The College has now a really fine gymnasium floor, with considerable apparatus, and a regular instructor.—Every student who does not have just enough manual labor, and many who do, will here find a chance to exercise, have fun, and learn how to walk, stand and breathe as God intended.

The College provides a nurse and doctor for any student who may be sick, without extra charge. What is still better, the doctor looks after the health of the students all the time; so

as for the most part to prevent them from getting sick.

STARTING FOR SCHOOL.

The time for starting is right here. You want to plan to start so as to get to Berea on the opening day, January 2, which is Wednesday, or else on the day before.

When the time comes, start, and do not wait for anything. If your dress is not quite done, wear your old one and bring thread and needle and finish the dress after you get here! If you have not seen one of the friends you wanted to see, never mind—come right along—remember there is a postoffice.

Enjoy the journey. Look at the beauties of nature all along the road; make friends with the people you meet; cheer and help those who are coming with you.

Don't be troubled or confused when you get here. You can quickly find friends, and learn the things you need to know the first day.

Read over the College announcement on page five of this paper. It possible send your dollar deposit to Secretary Gamble so he may know you are coming and reserve a room for you.

First find your room. Young ladies go directly to the Ladies' Hall and inquire for Miss Robinson or Miss Welsh. Young men go to the rear of the stone Library Building, and see Mr. Carmell. If you have engaged a room these officers will have it ready for you. If not they will help you to the best room that is left. At this time you make your Dollar Deposit, and get a receipt for it. You will find Berea full of friendly people.

After this you will wish to see the Dean of Women or the President for advice about which department to enter, etc., and they will take down your name and address, and the address of your parents. Then you will see the man at the head of the department you wish to enter. The school is like an army, but you will soon find your own regiment and company!! This "assigning officer or Dean," as he is called, will assign you to the classes in which you can make most rapid progress.

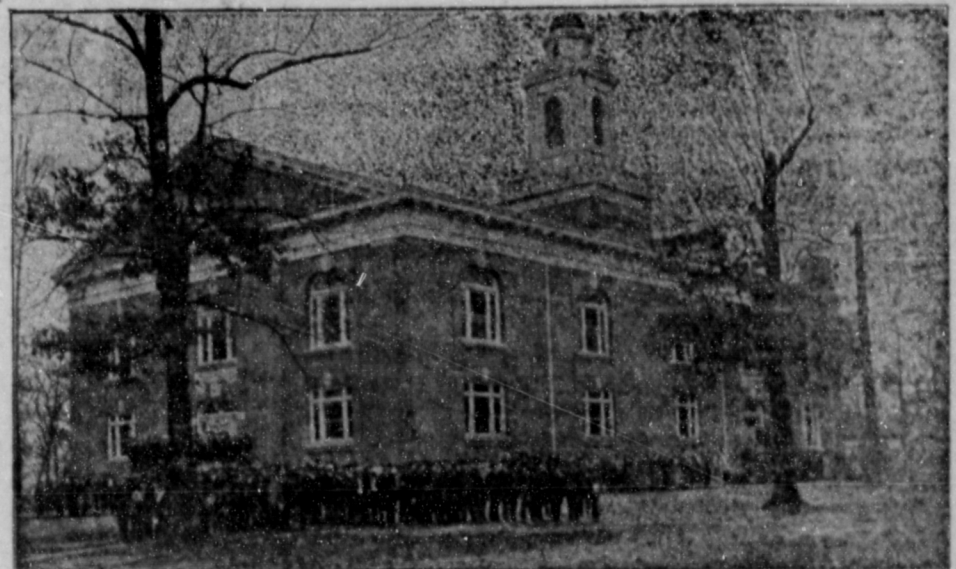
Finally you will get a "schedule," which is a paper on which is written all your classes and appointments. When you settle with the Treasurer he signs this schedule, and then you are a student, entitled to all the privileges of the institution. You can draw books from the library, you have a seat in the Chapel, you have a time when you can use the elegant bathroom, you are on the straight road to happiness and honor and usefulness!!

Every day you will learn something new. Some things you will find different from what you expected. Some you will not like as well as you expected, and some you will like a great deal more. When you have been here a month, you will wish you had come a year ago, and by the time you have been here a term you will have more friends in Berea than you have anywhere else.

But you do not come mainly to hav



PART OF THE FIRST YEAR ACADEMY CLASS
Many more, absent to teach, will return for winter term.

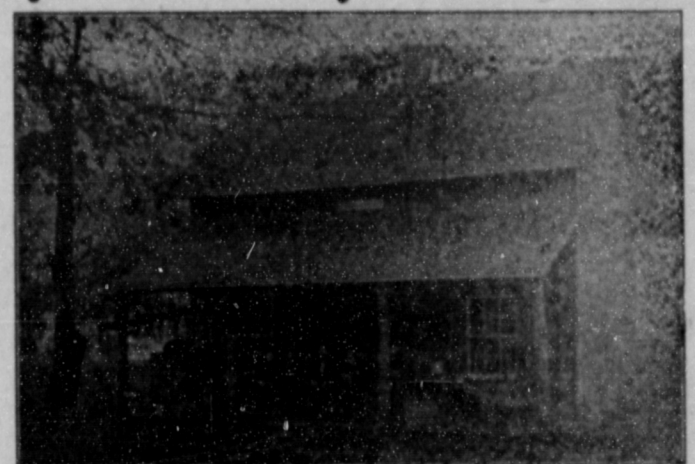


THE NEW CHAPEL
Built by Students of Berea College.

HOUSES TO RENT

For Families Educating Their Children.

The College Treasurer has several desirable dwellings to rent to families who wish to spend a term or more in Berea for the benefit of



their children. Houses like the above, containing four rooms furnished with bedsteads, tables, chairs, heating and cooking stoves, rent for eight dollars per term. Other houses containing sealed rooms, or with barns and gardens, for somewhat higher rental. Preference given always to families with children to educate. For regulations and further particulars address the Treasurer, or call on him at his office in the rear of the Library Building, any morning at 9.45.

T. J. OSBORNE, Treasurer.

"Seeing the Southwest" EXCURSIONS

Doubtless you have heard of the bumper crops which have been raised in Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Texas and New Mexico. Have you compared them with results obtained in your section? Is your work where you are bringing you in adequate returns for the capital invested and the labor expended? If not, a change would be beneficial perhaps. A visit to the southwest will open your eyes. Out in Oklahoma the last big land opening is soon to take place; farms are still very cheap in Western Arkansas, Northern Louisiana, and the Gulf Coast of Texas. Let us give you full information about these sections. You will want to see them after you have examined our illustrated literature.

VERY LOW RATES FOR ONE WAY AND ROUND TRIP to Southwestern points the First and Third Tuesdays of each month.

G. H. Lee, Gen. Pass. Agt., Little Rock, Ark.
J. N. Cornatzer, A. G. P. A., Frisco, Memphis, Tenn.
H. I. McGuire, Dist. Pass. Agt., Cincinnati, O.
ROCK ISLAND - FRISCO LINES
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Always Remember the Full Name
Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in Two.

E. W. Grove on Box 25c.

For Sale

I have for sale 60 acres of land, lying near the pike and on the Garrard county line, 2 1/2 or 3 miles west from Berea, adjoining the land of Frank Taylor. I also have one sorghum mill and evaporator at my place I wish to sell. Call on or address me at Kirksville, Ky.

JAMES R. HENRY

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets
Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVES signature is on each box. 25c.

For Sale:—Fifty-nine acres of land three miles from Berea, close to the Berea and Kingston Pike; near the school house. For further particulars apply to Richard Kimbrell.